BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,444 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	4013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th "
M. Malwa	3955	500	G. W. Atkinson...	18th "
L. Carthage ..	4014	1000	G. N. Hector	25th "
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	1st Sept.
L. Parramatta	4759	800	W. D. Anderson..	8th "
M. Cathay	3963	500	T. Fairtough.....	15th " Friday.
L. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	25th Sept.
— Nizam	2736	500	W. J. Webber ..	2nd Oct.

The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the above passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
VERONA	3116 650	M. de Horne	7th Aug.
TEMERAIN	2393 400	W. J Nantes	21st "
MANILA..A.....	3.93 700	W. Barratt	4th Sept.
Istamid	3 42 500	L Reeves	18th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 16, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisements), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, and BRINDISI,

NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 550, Rs. 400, Rs. 250, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered Landing, Free of Charge, to the vessel alongside in the dandhoots.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons. H.P.	
CHINA	5,000 850	1st Sept. 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000 850	1st Oct. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo thunder between 10 and a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Seacon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Aug., 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
ELEKTRA.....	G. Mahorcich.	1,100	600	2nd Sept.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis ..	3,500	550	2nd Oct.
AMPHITRITE.....	C. Lazzarich ..	1,200	600	2nd Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 420

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE ..	C. Lazzarich.....	1,200	600	29th August

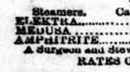
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Samoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, August 1, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
CLAN MACDONALD..	2,700	W. Miller.....	4th Aug.
" MUNROE	2,300	H. Betteley	29th "
" CAMERON.....	2,200	J. R. Hewley.	31st "

These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th June, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th August, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on Monday, 10th August, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th August, at 5 p.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,942 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th August, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd August, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ZEPHYR SPONGY GAUZE UNDER-CLOTHING.

THESE are by far the best articles of the kind that have been as yet introduced into India. Whilst they readily absorb perspiration, they keep the body warm and thus prevent a sudden chill; at the same time the texture is yielding, that they will be found more comfortable to wear than any other material.

		Rs.	a.
Silk and Wool Vests, half sleeves	per half doz. from	30	0
Silk and Thread Vests, half sleeves	" "	30	0
Linie Thread Vests, half sleeves	" "	18	0
Silk and Wool Pants		36	0
Silk and Thread Pants		36	0
Linie Thread Pants		22	8

TREACHER AND CO., Limited
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOSIERY.

	Per doz. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
COTTON HALF-HOSE—		
Plain Brown	from 7 8	to 11 0
Fancy Colours.....	" 10 8	to 24 0
Fancy Stripes	" 9 8	to 20 0
LISLE THREAD HALF-HOSE—		
Plain White	" 13 8	to 15 8
Fancy Colours	" 16 8	to 25 0
Fancy Stripes	" 17 0	to 25 0
THIN MERINO HALF-HOSE—		
Fancy Colours.....	" 11 0	to 23 8
Fancy Stripes	" 14 8	to 20 0
HAND-KNITTED HALF-HOSE—		
Real Scotch Wool	" 16 0	

BANIANS.

Fine Gauze, half sleeves.....	" 22	8 to 26	0
Elastic Gauze, half sleeves	" 30	0 to 30	0
Superfine Gauze, half sleeves	" 25	0 to 30	0
Silk and Wool, half sleeves ...	" 67	0 to 80	0
Stout White Merino, long sleeves	" 54	0 to 72	0
Stout Shetland Lambswool, long sleeves	" 60	0 to 84	0

DRAWERS AND PANTS.

Gauze Drawers (short).....	" 45	0 to 60	0
Gauze Pants.....	" 45	0 to 60	0
Thin Merino Pants (with double seats).....	" 67	0 to 90	0
Stout White Merino Pants ...	" 70	0 to 80	0
Stout Shetland Lambswool Pants	" 70	0 to 85	0

TURKISH BATH TOWELS AND BLANKETS,
LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS, REAL SCOTCH MAUDS,
RAILWAY AND SHIKAR RUGS, etc., etc.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a Weather Summary of Bombay.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yard or single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING
ENABLES
EVERY LADY TO BE HER OWN DRESSMAKER

BY this system you can cut any garment worn by Lady or child without the use of any paper patterns and with a saving of from 1½ to 3 yards of material. With the scientific system no trouble is incurred, if the instructions are followed (which any person can master without the least trouble) it is impossible to make a misfit. The system has been tested in all kinds of forms, and it will never fail to make a perfect fit.

Mrs. VOJEL, sole agent for the Scientific System, guarantees to instruct any lady, in a few easy lessons how to cut from measure, any garment worn by lady or child, so that it will fit perfectly without alteration. Each lady will receive personal instructions till perfect for the sum of Rs. 30, including a complete set of instruments.

Apply by letter to "V." care of this paper.

The S. S. have been awarded the only medal for dress-cutting of the International Health Exhibition.

ICE MACHINES.

WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown

KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.

Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.

To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.

For information please apply to

MARTIN COHEN Co.
Sole Agents for India.
15, Forbes-street.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S REGULATION BALL.

CORRECT SIZE AND WEIGHT, ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION, ARE PREFERRED BY THE LEADING PLAYERS, AND PATRONIZED BY THE PRINCIPAL CLUBS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CASH—Rs. 8 per dozen.

"CHAMPION," "CORKHANDLED," "DOUBLE STRUNG," "DIAMOND STRUNG," "EVERTIGHT," "PRINCE" AND "PRINCESS" PRIZE BATS, &c.

DETAILED GYMKHANA CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UMBRELLAS.

WE have received an assortment of the above in both, LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S. They are from the best manufacturers and we can thoroughly recommend them.

THEY ARE ALL FITTED WITH FOX'S PATENT PARAGON FRAMES.

GENTLEMEN'S

	Cash Rs.	a.
Best Brown Italian Silk	... 13	8
" " "	... 14	8
Extra Rich Twilled Silk	... 16	0
Super " "	... 18	0
Best Black Alpaca	... 8	8
" Green Lined Zanella	... 7	8

LADIES'

Best Brown Italian Silk	... 12	8
Extra Rich Twilled Silk	... 14	0
Best Green Lined Zanilla	... 6	8

ASQUITH & LORD,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

BOLTON & Co. have now opened several cases containing a very large and varied stock of entirely new goods; they are most suitable for presentation and are purchased from the leading manufacturers; for elegance and novelty of design and variety for selection they are unsurpassed by any other firm in India.

INSPECTION IS KINDLY INVITED.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

DUNNETT & CO.,
CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Heavy) Rs. 22-8 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Medium) Rs. 20 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Light) Rs. 18 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF COMPOSITION for the above

Regulation Boots of every description made to order.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Lace and Buttoned Boots and Shoes for walking, etc. Patent-Leather Dress-Boots, Pumps, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, etc., etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

CASH. Per case. 1 doz. Rs. a.	2 doz. qts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. Rs. a.	2 doz. qts. Rs. a.
		BORDEAUX.—RED.		
34 8	36 4	Château Lafite { After Dinner }	36 0	38 0
34 8	36 4	Château Mouton { Dinner Wines }	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 12	Château Rauzan	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	Château Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	Château Larose { Dinner Wines }	24 0	26 0
21 4	23 4	St. Julien	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
16 0	18 0	St. Estephe, a favourite { Breakfast Wines. }	16 8	18 8
14 0	16 0	Medoc Bordeaux bottled	14 8	16 8
10 0	12 0	Medoc, Bombay bottled	10 8	12 8
		BORDEAUX.—WHITE.		
25 0	27 0	Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour	26 0	28 0
19 0	21 0	Barsac, very choice	20 0	22 0
15 8	17 8	Graves, delicious breakfast Wine	16 0	18 0
		BURGUNDY.—RED.		
33 0	35 0	Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies...	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits, from the celebrated Côte	28 0	30 0
26 12	28 12	Corton, high class wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 8	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 4	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
19 4	21 4	Macon, a genuine Beaujolais	20 0	22 0
		BURGUNDY.—WHITE.		
26 12	28 12	Chablis La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
18 0	20 0	Chablis, light, pleasant wine	19 0	21 0
		CHAMPAGNE.		
56 0	59 0	Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"	59 0	62 0
55 0	...	Moet and Chandon's Extra Superior...	58 0	...
49 8	...	Moet and Chandon's White Dry Sillery	52 0	...
50 0	...	Cutler Palmer's "Excelsior" '80 Vintage...	52 0	...
...	33 0	Finest Dry Sparkling, per hamper of 24 half-pints	...	34 8
54 0	...	Perinet and Fils "Cuvée-Reservee"	56 0	...
60 0	...	Perrier and Jouet, cuvée reservee (Finest Extra, Extra Dry)	62 0	...
56 0	57 0	Heidsieck's dry Monopole	58 0	61 0
32 12	35 12	Carte Blanche (Sibadey's), dry...	34 0	37 0
25 8	28 8	Saumur, Finest Sparkling	26 8	29 8
		PORT.		
37 4	...	Old Crusted (many years in bottle)	39 0	...
26 4	28 4	Invalid's ... ... gold capsule...	27 8	29 8
26 4	...	Invalid's Rich ... ... gold "	27 8	...
23 0	24 0	Dessert Wine ... ... black "	24 0	26 0
19 4	21 4	A good full Wine ... ... red "	20 0	22 0
15 4	16 4	Spanish Port ... ... green "	16 0	18 0
23 0	...	Sacramental Wine, St. Martin's Malaga	24 0	...
32 8	34 8	Do. Tinta Francisca	34 0	36 0

MECHANICAL WORKSHOP
24, CHURCH-GATE STREET.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS DEPARTMENT of our business is personally superintended by a thoroughly PRACTICAL EUROPEAN ENGINEER. We shall be glad to undertake the manufacturing of every description of Mechanical Appliances. REPAIRS thoroughly executed to

CHRONOMETERS, SEXTANTS, COMPASSES,
ELECTRIC CLOCKS, APPARATUS, BELLS AND BATTERIES,
DYNAMO-MACHINES, ELECTRO-MOTORS,
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DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, AND TRICYCLES, SWORDS, GUNS,
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.,
MECHANICAL FIGURES, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
OPTICAL GOODS, &c., &c. CLOCKS, WATCHES, MUSICAL BOXES.

ELECTRO-PLATING AND GILDING
EXECUTED IN A MOST EFFICIENT MANNER.
THE OLDEST PIECE OF PLATE CAN BE RENEWED AS GOOD AS NEW.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FORT, BOMBAY.

I HAVE been much pleased with the arrangements of the Great Western Hotel. A fairly good Hotel is badly wanted at Bombay; and I hope that the Great Western Hotel will be a success.
F. T. HEWSON.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawley-Boevey have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for about 10 days, and are very pleased with the accommodation provided. It is by far the best Hotel at which they have yet stayed in Bombay.
A. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, C. S.

I found everything very comfortable at this Hotel. Food, attendance, and massage sent first-rate; charges moderate. I would strongly recommend it to visitors to Bombay. It is far better in every way than Hotels I have been to here of longer standing.
H. P. MULOCK, C. S.

I have stayed here for the last eight days, and have found everything very comfortable and satisfactory.
J. F. FLEET, C. S.

Mrs. C. E. Smith stayed at the Great Western Hotel from the 13th to the 16th of February with me, and we found the attendance, table supplies, comfort and cleanliness of the establishment excellent. We were also much pleased with the civility and attention shown by every one connected with the Hotel.
CHARLES E. SMITH, M. D.

I have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for six days, and have found it by far the most comfortable Hotel I have ever stayed in in Bombay. The rooms are very clean, and a very good Table is kept up. I have much pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of an Establishment which I consider well deserving of support.
R. H. QUILL, M. D., Surgeon, A. M. D.

The most comfortable, finest and cleanest Hotel I have stayed in at Bombay, and I have tried most.
A. C. TUTE, B. C. S.

The best and most comfortable Hotel I have been at in Bombay and recommend it strongly to every one.
J. LEGGETT, Lieut-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps.

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BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Millinery, Lace, Gloves.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Ball Dresses, Tea Gowns.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Trousseaux, Layettes.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Children's Dresses, Underlinen.

NOVELTIES IN EACH ITEM ABOVE JUST TO HAND.

BOMBAY POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

CHEAP PIANOS.

S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for new instruments:—

BIJOU" COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass. 5 octaves, entire iron frame.....	Rs. 250
WALNUT COTTAGE, entire iron frame, full compass, 7 octaves	" 350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves.....	" 350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	" 400
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves.....	" 450
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	" 500
EBONIZED SQUARE by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves.....	" 500
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Ebonized Square, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves all metal work, electro-plated.....	" 600
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose & Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new.....	" 750
STODART GRAND, Rosewood, compass, 6½ octaves.....	" 50
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars, &c.....	" 300
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, &c.....	" 550
BROADWOOD & SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank.....	" 600

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and sundries free to imports.

New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

VETERINARY, INFIRMARY AND SHOEING
ESTABLISHMENT.

Opposite Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman and Co., Breach Candy Road No. 364, Girgaum.

THE Undersigned, who has had considerable practice in the Veterinary profession in Madras and Bombay, has at the desire of a number of his constituents opened an establishment at the above address where

VETERINARY BUSINESS

of all sorts will be carefully and scientifically conducted.

SICK AND LAME HORSES

and other animals will receive skilful treatment.
HORSES examined as to their soundness.
HORSES bought and sold on Commission.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission sale.
HORSES broken to saddle and harness.
The SHOEING forge is under the personal supervision of a competent Farrier.
All class of shoeing carefully done. Charges strictly moderate,

J. F. LALLEE,
Veterinary Surgeon.

NOTICE is hereby given that GODAVARIBAI, Widow and Executrix of the late MANMOHANDAS PURMANUNDAS, has under the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 15th September, 1883, and a Deed of further charge dated the 30th of April, 1884, made between DADABHOY PESTONJEE WADIA (since deceased) of the one part, and the said Godavaribai of the other part, contracted to sell to GOADRAIJ BIN MERBAN ERANEE. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the north side of Forbes-street within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 292 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 121, new No. 4,971, old survey No. 1,199 and new survey No. 9,491 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 6 and bounded on the north by the property of Nusserwanjee Manockjee P. tit, on or towards the east by Doctor Bezonjee Pestonjee Bennet, on or towards the south by Forbes-street, and on the west by the Rope Walk Lane and now in the occupation of Jeminjo Vaz. All persons having any claim on the said property by way of Mortgage, Sale, Gift, Lease, Inheritance or otherwise are hereby required within fourteen days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Bombay-street, Fort, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 29th day of July, 1885.

TYABJEE & DAYABHAI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB, BOMBAY.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 29th August, 1885, at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. MERRIMAN, Lt.-Col.,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 27th July, 1885.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co., Agents.
19, Church-gate-street.

D. NOONAN & Co.,
BELLASIS ROAD,
(Opposite the old Byculla Hotel),

HAVE OPENED business as Undertakers and Sculptors, and hope by strict attention and care to give satisfaction to the Public, of whom they would ask a share of their kind patronage.

The business is entirely under European management. Charges lower than any establishment of its kind.

A large assortment of English shrouds, wreaths, etc., on hand.

D. NOONAN & Co.,
Bellasis-road, Byculla, Bombay.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE DIRECTORS of the BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFCTURING COMPANY, Limited, are prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 1st Sept., next for the PURCHASE of the Company's Cotton Mills, presses, bungalows and other property at Bhownugger and the presses and property situate at Mhowa, either as a whole or separately.

A full inventory of the Machinery Stores &c. and any other information may be had on application to the undersigned.

R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secs. Bhownr. Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.
7, Hummum street, Bombay, 31st July, 1885.

SUMS PAID in discharge of Death claims under

STANDARD POLICIES
during the last three years

In 1882 there was paid	...	£505,936-19-5
" 1883 "	...	508,144-13-4
" 1884 "	...	549,974-10-10

THE FUNDS show a steady increase and now amount to

£6,466,527-17-5.

Invested only in unexceptionable securities.

Prospectuses and forms of Proposal on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 38, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

EVENING CONCERT,
TUESDAY, 4TH AUGUST,
Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR and LADY REAY,
in aid of the
BYCULLA SCHOOLS HOSPITAL FUND.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Duett.....Love and War.....T. Cooke.
Messrs. Shepherd and Lamb.
2 Song.....Afton Waters.....——
Miss Whitehead.
3 Song.....The Village Blacksmith ...Weiss.
Mr. Lamb.
4 Cavatina .....Robert toi que j'aime.....Meyerbeer.
Mrs. Morland.
French Horn ...My heart, can't tell me...Fred Kucken,
Herr Stoeckel.
6 Song .....“The Requital” .....Blumenthal.
Mr. Dixon.
Song.....Blow, bugle, blow .....H. S. Oakley.
Mrs. Macmillan.

PART II.

1 French Horn....Farewell.....C. Llawodeam.
Herr Stoeckel.
2 Song.....Should he upbraid.....Bishop.
Mrs. Yeates Hunter.
Pianoforte Solo..Polish Dance .....Scharwenka.
Miss Hunter.
4 Duett.....Home to our Mountains..Verdi.
Mrs. Morland and Mr. Dixon.
5 Song.....Cam' ye by Athole.....A. Lawrie.
Mrs. Macmillan.
6 Song.....The Desert.....——
Mr. Hobditch.
7 Song.....“The Yeoman's Wedding” ...Poniatowski.
Mr. Lamb.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

Reserved Seats	Rs 4
Family tickets for 3	Rs 10
Second Seats	Rs 2
Back Seats	Re 1

Plan of the Hall and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, SIDAPET.

THE WINTER SESSION will commence on the 1st of September, when all students must be present.

A fresh class will be opened at the beginning of the Winter Session. See “Fort St. George Gazette,” dated the 12th May, 1885, part II, pages 741 and 742.

W. R. ROBERTSON, M. R. A. C., Principal.

30th July, 1885.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid on application on and after the 10th instant to Registered Shareholders on the 3rd August, 1885.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 4th August, 1885.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid on application on and after the 10th instant to Registered Shareholders on the 3rd August, 1885.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 4th August, 1885.

MILK.

CONDENSED SWISS ALPINE MILK.

Guaranteed free from Sugar or any other Foreign substance.

THIS MILK surpasses all similar products on account of its highly nutritive properties, its unalterable good quality, and readiness of dissolving. Greatly recommended.

Per tin, As. 8. Per bottle, As. 9.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that THAKAR PARVOTUM KALANJEE has contracted to sell to WALBAI, daughter of HEERJEE DOSSA all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinch-bunder-road, outside the Port, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1b 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say on the east by the Cuinch-bunder-road, on the west by the gully belonging to the said premises, and the property of Morarjee Mooljee, on the north by the property of Raghuvjee Waljee, and on the south by the public gully, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,703, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under New Nos. 215 and old Nos. 20 and 21, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Pursotum Cullianjee.

All persons having any claim or claims against the said land, hereditaments and premises, by way of sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. MACFARLANE & EGGELOW, purchasers solicitors, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 1st day of August, 1885.

The mark + of
WALBAI,
daughter of HEERJEE DOSSA.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in September next by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a. m. (local time) of each of the dates fixed against each for contracts as specified for the Calendar year, 1886, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Tin Brass and Iron ware	Under (Schedule No. 11)	No. 11	on 2nd Sept., 1885.	
Cattle Equipments	Do.	No. 12	do.	do.
Stationery and Bookbinding	Do.	No. 13	do.	do.
Chickens and Eggs	Do.	No. 14	do.	8th Sept. '85
Ice	Do.	No. 15	do.	do.
Fish salted	Do.	No. 16	do.	do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. C. STRAHAN, Colonel,
for Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 28th July, 1885.

THERMOMETERS.

BREWER'S Thermometers.
CHEMICAL Thermometers.
CLINICAL or fever Thermometers.
DRAWING-ROOM Thermometers.
GARDEN Thermometers.
MAXIMUM & MINIMUM Self Registering.
SIKS Thermometers.

The above are in great variety and description from the best known makers. Prices sent free on application.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited.

COOPER, MADON & CO'S
SPECIAL REMEDIES.

MAGIC CURE FOR ASTHMA—IMMEDIATE RELIEF—PERMANENT CURE.

THIS Preparation is the most certain and speedy remedy for Asthma in full forms, gives immediate relief without fail if used as directed. It has been tried by many with benefit. Per bot., Re 1 and 1-12.

GOUT SPECIFIC.—Is confidently recommended as a remedy with the best results for the cure of GOUT, RHEUMATIC PAINS, &c. Relieves the PAIN almost immediately and reduces the SWELLING as if by MAGIC. Per bot., Re. 1-8.

HEALTH CORDIAL.—A Preparation used for years with marked success in diseases for which it is intended. It marvellously restores DECLINING HEALTH & lost NERVE & BRAIN POWER. A specific cure for DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL & PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, nervous and sexual DEBILITY, diminish VITALITY, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, and ENEMIC CONDITIONS generally. Excellent results attended the employment of this CORDIAL in treatment of CORNALESCENCE from fever and other debilitating diseases. Per bot. Re. 1-4 and 2-4.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.—An efficient Preparation now largely prescribed as a BLOOD PURIFIER. Sufferers from Rheumatism, skin and other Diseases arising from weak and impoverished Blood will find an unfailing remedy in this compound. Per bot, Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SKINNY MEN.

WELLS' Health Renewer, restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JEHANGIR B. MURZBAN, of Bombay, has contracted with Mr. ARDESIR NOWROJI DAVUR, also of Bombay, for the absolute purchase of the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming to have any right, title or interest whatsoever in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within 14 days from this day at their office No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived. All that piece of land admeasuring 3,250 square yards or thereabouts, situate at and on the south side of Gowalia Tank-road, in the Registration sub-district of Mandvi, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 3,023, together with the unfinished dwelling house or bungalow and appurtenances standing thereon. All which premises are bounded on the east by the property of the said Jehangir B. Murzban, on the west by the property of Kekobad Dinshaw Ghandi, on the north by the said road, on the south by the property belonging to the Estate of the late Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Dady, deceased.—Dated this 3rd day of August, 1885.

ARDESIR & HORMUSJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOW READY:
THE AUGUST NUMBER OF
PICKINGS
FROM
THE “PARSEE PUNCH.”

THE number abounds in hits and skits regarding the unpleasant Railway incident, besides contains a double-page patriotic cartoon on the memory of Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratta Empire.

☞ READ THE CONTENTS, PLEASE.

Sir Drumming Wolf, the new Special Commissioner to Egypt; Putting it very gently; A cry for Justice; The Ferocious Bull and his Victims; The Giant and the Dwarfs! Madly in Love! The coming Municipal Election—Woes of a Candidate! Railway Civility; The new Camel Leader; A Comic Scene on a Railway Platform; To a good Comforter, &c; The Beggars up Again! Miss Exhibition on her Death-bed; The Afghan Frontier Fever; What next? The Trio in Deep Anguish! Clouded Horizon; Too Loving Wife! Mr Pi's pious preaching against Newspaper Piracy; After the Shipwreck—the Chief Officers in Consultation; The Sensational Political Advertiser; An Earthquake in Bengal! A Candidate for the Corporation; A fast reformer; School-masters, beware! The Threatening Cloud! Scene at a Railway Station; The Beggars up again!—2; Religious Humbugs! An appeal from the dumb creatures; The Knights of the Fourth Estate in search of Pirates! Pilgrimage to Raigad.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:—Yearly, Rs. 6; single copy, Annas eight.

“Parsee Punch Office,” 12, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

HUDJUFF WORKS, ADEN.

STEAMERS REPAIRS promptly executed under the superintendence of skilled European Engineers.

A Stock of Engineers' necessaries kept on hand.

Apply to
LUKE, THOMAS & Co., Limited,
Steamer Point.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of GUNNIES equal in quality to samples which will be shown on application to the Secretaries and Treasurers) for the Company's Factories at Khangaum, Oomrawuttee, Akote, and Wadwan, during the ensuing season. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. Applications to be made in writing to

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1885.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on the 3rd instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the 193rd monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 3rd Aug. 1885.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 419 OF 1884.

KEVELCHUND VEERCHUND, *alias* KEVELBHAI VEERCHUND, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Pydhowree, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.
vs.
MOTILAL BALGOVINDAS, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Dady Sett's Agiary-lane outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 23rd day of July, 1885, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the abovenamed Plaintiff.

1stly.—All that the fazandaree piece of land or ground admeasuring about one hundred and forty-seven and three fourth square yards or thereabouts, together with the building or Chawl standing thereon, situated in the Nurrell-wady on the Mount-road, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, bearing Assessment No. 99, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, and bounded on the west by the house of Mirza Abba Budshay, on the north by the public passage of the said Nurrell-wady, and on the south by the house of Cassim Ismail Chinbay. The said property was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Motilal Balgovindass.

2ndly.—All that fazandaree piece of land or ground admeasuring about one hundred and sixty-eight and five-eighth square yards or thereabouts, together with a building or Chawl standing thereon, situated in the said Nurrell-wady in the Registration sub-district of Mandvee, bearing assessment No. 138, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the east by chawl belonging to Rajmohjee Wurjeevan Nurrellwallah, on the west by the property of Bhandaree Baloo Luxman, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the property of Hustoonjee Jamsetjee Ambiwalla. The said property was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Motilal Balgovindass, and

3rdly.—All that fazandaree piece of land or ground admeasuring about three hundred and eighty-three and four-ninth square yards or thereabouts, together with the building or chawl standing thereon, situated in the said Nurrellwady, in the Registration sub-district of Mandvee, bearing assessment No. 128, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the houses of Gnatee Rama Bhima and Meya Adam Sajan Mandawalla, on the west by the properties of Ghatee Mooroo Lall and Meya Adam Sajan Mandawalla, on the north by the house of Sitar Balajee Govind, and on the south by a public passage. The said property was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Motilal Balgowandass.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 22nd day of August 1885, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 1st day of August, 1885.

A. K. OLIVER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 31st August next, by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden, up to 11 a.m. and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m. (local time) for contract as specified for 1886-87, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Coal	Under Schedule No. 3.			
Cattle and Sheep for Slaughter	Under (Schedule No. 1)	Tenders to be received No. 1	on 20th August 1885	
Beef and Mutton	Do.	No. 2	do.	do.
Hired Draught Bullocks	Do.	No. 4	do.	do.
Hired tonnage and conveyance of coal	Do.	No. 5	do.	do.
Drawing, conveying and distributing water	Do.	No. 6	do.	do.
Hospital Clothing and Bedding	Do.	No. 7	do.	do. 28th Aug '85
Leather Articles	Do.	No. 8	do.	do.
Wooden Articles	Do.	No. 9	do.	do.
Bamboo and Rattan articles	Do.	No. 10	do.	do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 11th July, 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in August next, by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a.m., (local time) of each of the dates fixed against each for contracts as specified for the Calendar year 1886 when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Cattle and Sheep for Slaughter	Under (Schedule No. 1)	Tenders to be received No. 1	on 20th August 1885	
Beef and Mutton	Do.	No. 2	do.	do.
Hired Draught Bullocks	Do.	No. 4	do.	do.
Hired tonnage and conveyance of coal	Do.	No. 5	do.	do.
Drawing, conveying and distributing water	Do.	No. 6	do.	do.
Hospital Clothing and Bedding	Do.	No. 7	do.	do. 28th Aug '85
Leather Articles	Do.	No. 8	do.	do.
Wooden Articles	Do.	No. 9	do.	do.
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In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 11th July, 1885.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE, EMPRESS OF INDIA BOUQUET.

Sold everywhere.

THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, and CALCUTTA, 1884.

Observe Trade Mark.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24 Old Bond-street, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S CELEBRATED SEWING-MACHINES on hire, at Rs. 10 a month, with option of purchase. Instructions free. Price lists gratis. Every duplicate part, needles, oil, &c., sold separate. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WATCHES.—Our watches are now acknowledged by all to be the BEST TIME-KEEPERS. They are especially made for the Indian climate, and are perfectly DUST-PROOF.—H. A. GEYER, & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

THE TRIUMPH FOLDING EASY CHAIR Rs. 16-8.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

PATE DE FOIS GRAS, Russian Caviare Mustard, Salt, Vinegar, Pickles, Condensed Milk, Candied Peel, &c.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

MONEY PURSES in great varieties from annas 4. Portfolios from annas 10. Notepaper 1 ream from annas 4. Cover from annas 3 per 100.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Cheap and Comfortable Accommodation for the MONSOON.

PILSENER and GERMAN PALE ALE. Rs. 5 per doz. bots; Rs. 3-8, half bottles.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

DRESSES, DRESSES, neat and fashionably made. General satisfaction expressed by Patrons.—Mrs. COULSON, Boree-bunder.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT, as an INDENT CLERK or as an Assistant. 5 years' experience. Apply “X.” care of this paper.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.—First-class time keepers; acknowledged to be the best. Prices from Rs. 55.—AUSTEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

A VALUABLE and Central site for business purposes for lease or sale. Early possession. To view apply to The Manager, East India Mills, Falkland-road.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—Just arrived, Gibbs' guaranteed quality, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.—Richardson and Cruddas, Sole Agents, Bombay Metal Mart.

COME ONE, COME ALL—Try our Waterproof Suits Rs. 6 to 12 Net Cash.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE in first-rate condition. Birkett's selection, as originally supplied to the Bombay Clubs.—Importers, PHIPSON AND CO.

FERNANDES and Co.'s SUPARI TOOTH-PASTE cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums an imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP.—Bismark Suvmer Merino Shirts, Superior Dressed Brown Balbriggan Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN'S keyless patent lever WATCHES strong and good time-keeper; silver from Rs. 20 to 50, and metal from Rs. 16 to 20. KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.—Pumps of all descriptions for steam or hand power. Lorries and Crab Winches for weights up to 20 tons.—Machine Exchange Company 27, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY, a large shipment of choice Perfumes, Hair Lotions, Brilliantine, Soaps, Tooth-powders, &c., &c., just to hand. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

FOR SALE a very useful “Hand-book of Indian Products” treating upon the art manufactures and raw materials of India. Price Rs. 2 per copy. Apply to J. Patterson “Apollo House,” Marine-street, Fort, Bombay.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.—MANIFEST and all other forms now in use in the Custom's Department, printed on HOWARD and JONES'S PAPER, sold at the Custom House and at this office. For price per 1 0 apply to Manager.

WANTED an experienced HEAD BOOK-KEEPER by a large mercantile firm. Must have a thorough knowledge of accounts and have previously been in charge of this department. First-class references required. Apply “N.,” office of this paper.

WEDDING FAVOURS.—WEDDING CAKE BOXES for sending out Bride Cake in three sizes.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, CASTINGS, DRILLING MACHINES, CARTWE GHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 22 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by SirWm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4'.

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s

PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.

ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See “The Times,” July 13, 1864.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO 196 OF 1885.

MANCHABAI widow .....Plaintiff.
vs.
RAHIMATBAI and others .....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Consent Decree made in the above suit on the 27th day of July, 1885, it was among other things ordered and decreed that the premises hereinafter described be forthwith sold by the plaintiff as mortgagee and that all parties to this suit should join in the conveyance to the Purchaser and to give him quite and peaceable possession of the said premises or such portion thereof as may be in their actual occupation.

Now notice is hereby given that pursuant to the said Consent Decree the said premises will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., auctioneers, at the premises on MONDAY, the 10th day of August, 1885, at 4 p.m. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bomanjee and Hormusjee attorneys for the plaintiff at their office in No. 19, Church-gate-street, or to the undersigned.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the west side of Don Tod-l second row in the sub-district of Mandvie, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 871, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 135, containing by admeasurement 249 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by the Don Tar second row, on or towards the north by Coombud Bamoal Hove, and on or towards the south by the house of Siddick Parpia.—Dated this 27th day of July, 1885.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 331 OF 1883.

JANARDHAN VISHWANATH .....Plaintiff.
vs.
PARVATIBAI, widow of Ramchundra Raghoba, and others .....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a consent decree made in the above suit on the 4th day of May, 1885, it was ordered and decreed that the premises hereinafter described be sold by the plaintiff and the defendants, and that all parties to this suit should join in the conveyance or conveyances to the respective purchasers and such parties to this suit as are actually in possession of the said properties to give quiet and peaceable possession to the purchaser or purchasers.

Now Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the said consent decree the said premises will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., on the premises hereinafter named. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Balkrishna and Bhugwandass, plaintiff's Attorneys, or Messrs. Balkrishna and N. Nirikar and Hormusjee Mancherjee Chichgar, Solicitors, H. C., or to the undersigned.

Lot No. 1.—On WEDNESDAY, the 12th August, 1885, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All the estate and interest of the plaintiff and of the defendants Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 in the several lots next hereinafter described, that is to say:—All that piece of Government land together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses, erections standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Breach Candy-road or Girgaum, in the sub-district of Parleshwar, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 55, and new survey No. 269, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 735 and 739, and containing by admeasurement 576·69 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Narayan Moroba Zaoba, on the west by the Breach Candy-road, and on the north and south by the property of Janardhan Vishvanath.

Lot No. 2.—On THURSDAY, the 13th August, 1885, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece of Foras Freehold Batty ground, situate lying and being at Worli, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 253, containing by admeasurement 6 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Jugoonath Kookaji, on the west and south by public drain, and on the north by the property of Vishvanath Dhanji, and partly by Government land.

Lot No. 3.—On FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1885, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

An equal undivided half part in all that piece of Foras Freehold Batty ground, situate lying and being at Mahim, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 61, containing by admeasurement 7327 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Andrew Francisco de Souza and others, on the west partly by the property of Lorence Antinio Rodrigues, and partly by Pedro DeSouza and partly by Janito Azavedo, on the north by the property of M. L. Dias, and on the south by the property of Janito M. Souza and partly of J. P. Pereira.

Lot No. 4.—On FRIDAY, the 14th August, 1885, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece of pension and tax-ground, situate, lying and being at Mahim, in the sub-district of Mandvie and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 585, containing by admeasurement 2,174 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and north by the property of Innoceswar and another, on the south by the property of Mariano de Rodrigues, and partly of Trimbuk Pachoba Sheet, on the west partly by public passage and the property of Trimbuck Raghoba Sheet.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th August, 1885.

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HIGH COURT.—JULY 31.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF A COTTON CONTRACT.

DAMJEE MEGHJEE AND OTHERS *vs.* A. HARVEY AND CO.

THIS was a reference made to the High Court by Mr. Spencer, second judge of the Small Causes Court, on two points mentioned in the reference. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, appeared for the appellants and defendants; and the Hon'ble Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Pirozshah Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas and Dhuramsey, for the plaintiffs and respondents.

Mr. Spencer, in making the reference, stated the facts of the case to be these:—In this suit the plaintiffs seek to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 1,339 as damages for breach of contract in not taking delivery of 200 bales of machine-ginned Broach cotton of fine quality, which they had agreed to purchase. On the 8th April, 1885, the defendants agreed to buy from plaintiffs 200 bales of cotton of the above description and quality, deliverable on or before the 15th April. The cotton was to be delivered by the plaintiffs on defendants' account to Messrs. Peel, Cassels, and Co., whose man, it was stipulated, should be at the press while the cotton was being pressed. Peel, Cassels, and Co. are the real defendants in the suit; and when their name is used, it must be understood that this is done as representing Harvey and Co. On the 14th April the plaintiffs gave notice that the cotton would be pressed on the following day, and required the purchasers' man to be present. Peel, Cassels, and Co.'s man accordingly attended at the press on the 15th and 16th April. While the cotton was being pressed on the 17th April, a delivery order was sent by plaintiffs to Peel, Cassels, and Co. On the same day ten of the bales were opened and samples drawn from them. The plaintiffs, the defendants, and Messrs. Peel, Cassels, and Co. are members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association. The rules of that association provide for the mode in which disputes between sellers and buyers of cotton who are members of the association, relating to the description and quality of cotton contracted to be sold, shall be settled. Rule 17 provides—"All questions in dispute between buyer and seller shall be referred to the arbitration of two disinterested persons, Europeans, members of the association, or their nominated representatives, one to be chosen by each disputant; and the award made by such arbitrators shall be final and binding, subject only to the right of appeal to the committee." Rule 21 says—"In case either party shall be dissatisfied with the award, a right of appeal shall lie to the committee of the association, provided it be claimed before 12 o'clock on the day next after the day on which the objecting party shall have notice of the award. And an award made and signed by at least two members of the committee, and countersigned by the secretary, shall be deemed to be the award of the committee, and shall in all cases be final." The samples were drawn on the 17th April by Rowjee Sowjee, the muccadum of Peel, Cassels, and Co. He communicated to Mr. Cassels his opinion as to the quality of the cotton. Acting on this opinion, Mr. Cassels, under rule 17 of the association, demanded an arbitration. Each party named an arbitrator. The arbitrators met at the rooms of the association on the 17th April and passed the cotton. Mr. Cassels and Shamjee Sajpall, one of the plaintiffs, were in the room when the award was made, and were informed of the result of the arbitration. Mr. Cassels did not then tell Shamjee he intended to appeal. If Mr. Cassels had intended to accept the award of the arbitrators according to the usual course of business, his muccadum would at once have stamped the bales and taken delivery of the cotton subsequently by weighment. Rowjee, the muccadum, says he left the rooms of the association on other business before the arbitrators had made their award. On his return, he found that Mr. Cassels had also left, but was informed by one of his men that the arbitrators had passed the cotton, and that Mr. Cassels had left instructions for the bales to be stamped. Tuerupon Rowjee went to the press, where the bales were lying, saw Shamjee Sajpall there, and informed him that he had received Mr. Cassels's instructions to stamp the bales, and did so. It must also be stated that Shamjee himself, when he left the rooms of the association, was under the impression from what had passed there that Mr. Cassels had directed the bales to be stamped. On the evening of the 17th April Rowjee saw Mr. Cassels, at his office and told him he had stamped the bales. His evidence as to what passed at this interview is as follows:—"I informed Mr. Cassels that I had stamped the bales. He said he wanted to appeal. Mr. Cassels said he had not said anything about stamping, and wished to appeal. I told him I had stamped the bales, according to a message given to me, as from him, by one of my men. Although Mr. Cassels was told the bales had been stamped, neither he nor his muccadum informed the plaintiffs that this had been done by mistake. The first reference to the mistake was made by Peel, Cassels, and Co. in their letter of the 25th April, four days after the award of the committee. In this letter they say—" Regarding the cotton having been stamped by us; if this allegation is true, the cotton was stamped in error by the muccadum's people, without the order or knowledge of Mr. Cassels, who alone at Colaba can give orders to stamp cotton." On the 18th April, Peel, Cassels, and Co., under rule 21, appealed to the committee of the association against the award of the arbitrators, and on the same day gave the plaintiffs notice of the appeal. The plaintiffs not having been informed of the mistake under which the bales were stamped, and being of opinion, for reasons which will presently be stated, that stamping was evidence of acquiescence in the award of the arbitrators and a waiver of the right of appeal, refused to join in the appeal to the committee or to be bound by such appeal. By an award dated the 19th April, signed by four members of the committee, the cotton was pronounced to be "mixed" and "not a fair tender." On the same day the defendants informed the plaintiffs of the result of the appeal to the committee. The plaintiffs, however, refused to be bound by the award of the committee, and insisted on delivery of the cotton being taken under the award of the arbitrators. As this was not done, the plaintiffs sold the cotton by auction, and now sue to recover the loss occasioned by such sale. As to the practice of stamping bales, it was proved by the evidence in the case that if the award of the arbitrators under rule 17 is against the purchaser, and the latter intends to appeal, the bales are never stamped until after the result of the appeal is known. In short, it must be taken as established that, in the absence of any explanation, stamping the bales immediately after the award of the arbitrators is regarded as evidence of acquiescence in the award and a waiver of the right of appeal. On this evidence, I need hardly say, Mr. Cassels's duty, when the mistake came to his knowledge, to have informed the plaintiffs of it before or at the time he appealed. As this was not done, I was of opinion that the plaintiffs were justified, having regard to the well-established practice in such cases, in presuming that Mr. Cassels had acquiesced in the award of the arbitrators and waived or lost his right of appeal, and that the plaintiffs were not bound by the award of the committee. I therefore gave judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, subject to the opinion of the High Court on the following questions:—1. Whether Mr. Cassels', having sent in his application for an appeal within the time prescribed by the rules of the Cotton Trade Association, can, under the circumstances above set forth, be held to have waived or lost his right of appeal? 2. Whether, as the appeal was filed within the proper time allowed by the rules, Mr. Cassels was bound to communicate to plaintiff that the cotton had been stamped in error, or whether the appeal itself was not a sufficient repudiation of the award? Should their lordships be of opinion that Mr. Cassels had not lost his right of appeal, as the award of the committee on the appeal was in his favour, the judgment entered for the plaintiffs will be set aside and the suit dismissed.

Counsel on both sides addressed the court at some length.

Sir Charles Sargent, in disposing of the appeal, said that the first question must be answered in the negative. The right of appeal to the committee of the association could only be lost by conduct amounting to a waiver or estoppel. The only waiver was the stamping by the muccadum; but if the muccadum had no authority to stamp these bales, it would not bind his principal. The muccadum was merely an agent to stamp such bales as he was directed. There was therefore no general authority. There was no special authority in this case, as was found by Mr. Spencer; and therefore there was no waiver. Then was there an estoppel? It had been suggested that abstinence from joining in the appeal was prejudice in consequence of stamping, and therefore an estoppel. Their lordships could not hold that the reasonable course for the plaintiffs was to join in the appeal. The fact of the appeal ought at once to have prevented the plaintiffs from assuming what they said they assumed. Besides, their lordships doubted if the question of estoppel was fairly raised or pleaded. But assuming that it was, it was not established.

Mr. Justice Bayley concurred. His lordship gave no opinion as to stamping preventing the right of appeal; and it was a serious thing to take away a right of appeal.

The court answered the first question in the negative. The suit was dismissed with the costs of the reference. The costs in the court below were left to be disposed of by the judge of that court.

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THE AFGHAN FRONTIER QUESTION.

REPORTED ADVANCE OF RUSSIA.

THE *Times* correspondent, telegraphing from Jagdorabaten on July 11, announced:—It is rumoured that the Russians have advanced in force to Zulfikar. They are treating the Persian territory as though it were Russian. The Frontier Mission is about to move to the vicinity of Herat, whither the Engineer officers have already gone. Reinforcements are arriving at Askabad. The Afghans are anxious, but resolute. They are puzzled by these warlike preparations under cover of pacific assurances. It is believed that Colonel Alikhanoff has determined to force on a war, and is deceiving the Czar.

This rumour caused almost a panic upon the Stock Exchange on July 15. Consols and New and Reduced fell as much as 15-16; Russians of 1873 fell 2⅜, Egyptian bonds from 1½ to 3⅜, the Turkish loans secured on the Egyptian tribute from 3 to 3½, Hungarian Gold Rentes 1¼, Spanish 7-16, Italian ⅜, French ⅛, and Portuguese ¼. These movements are in comparison with the closing prices of the previous day, but the variations during the day were much wider. In the morning there was a general advance; under the influence of the cheap money, of the rumoured settlement of the war of rates in America, and of the belief that politics would now run smoothly. The Settlement, too, had gone off very smoothly. The news, then, of the Russian advance came upon the market quite as a surprise, when people had completely changed their tactics; the speculators for the fall of a few months ago being now deeply engaged as speculators for the rise, and its effect, consequently, was much greater than might have been expected. The telegram itself was in no wise positive. It mentioned the advance only as a rumour; but a report was very soon spread that confirmatory telegrams had been received both at the War Office and at the India Office. The speculators therefore took alarm; and, in their eagerness to secure themselves, they sold indiscriminately, and their alarm was increased by selling orders received from the Continental Bourses. The alarm rapidly spread to the market for home Railway securities. In that market likewise in the morning there had been a rampant speculation for the rise, and most stocks had advanced very considerably. There was, as in the case of Foreign bonds, a sudden and rapid change in the movement of speculators, and a fall followed even greater than the preceding rise.

When interrogated in the House of Commons the same night by Sir J. Lubbock who asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Government have received any confirmation of the rumours that the Russians have attacked Zulfikar, Lord R. Churchill said in reply to the hon. baronet I beg to say that rumours have reached the Government that there has been some increase of the Russian forces in the neighbourhood of Zulfikar. As to the actual extent of that increase the Government have not received at the present moment any very reliable information, but inquiries are of course being made. Colonel Ridgeway's Commission has moved to the neighbourhood of Herat, and two officers—Captain Peacock and Captain Yate—have, on the invitation of the Heratees, repaired to Herat.

The *Standard* has received the following telegram from its correspondent in Teheran:—"The Russian forces on the line between Sarakhs and Pul-i-Khatun have permanently occupied three positions, all of which are in Persian territory."

There is no truth, stated the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in the nonsense that is talked about Alikhanoff, or the concentration of large bodies of Russian troops in the direction of Zulfikar. Afghanistan will probably try to balance the affair at Pul-i-Khisti by an affair at Zulfikar, but General Komaroff may be trusted to prevent any such incident.

THE REPORTED CANTONMENT AT KANDAHAR.

Mr. Buchanan asked the Secretary of State for India whether Her Majesty's Government or the Government of India intended to construct any military railways, beyond the Indus, in the Provinces beyond the North-Western frontier of India besides those mentioned in the despatch of the Government of India of September 22, 1883, and the Bolan Railway. The hon. member had seen it stated that there was any truth in the statement that Her Majesty's Government intended to form a military cordon at or near Kandahar, or to take any other steps for the occupation of that place.

Lord R. Churchill:—In reply to the question on the paper, I have to say that I have no knowledge of any intention on the part of Her Majesty's Government or the Government of India to construct any railways in the Provinces beyond the Indus besides those mentioned in the despatch of September 22, 1884. With regard to the further question of the hon. member, it appears to me that it has for the moment forgotten that Afghanistan is an independent State, (hear, hear.)

Mr. Buchanan asked the Secretary of State for India next evening whether Her Majesty's Government or the Government of India had entered into any negotiations, or were now negotiating, with the Ameer of Afghanistan in order to form a military cantonment at or near Kandahar, and whether they intended to take steps towards a military occupation of that place with or without His Highness's consent.

Lord R. Churchill—The hon. member asks me three questions, first, whether Her Majesty's Government or the Government of India have entered into any negotiations with the Ameer of Afghanistan in order to form a military cantonment at or near Kandahar. My answer to that question is in the negative. The second question is whether Her Majesty's Government or the Government of India contemplate entering into negotiations with the Ameer for that purpose. My answer to that question is that I am not aware that any negotiations of that kind are contemplated; but at the same time I must be allowed to remind the hon. member and the House that the terms of the hon. member's question are extremely wide. The House should bear in mind that this country is under certain pledges towards the Ameer of Afghanistan to the effect that under certain conditions, which are pretty clearly defined, military assistance would be rendered to him. If those conditions should by any chance come into active operation, and if the military assistance then rendered necessary should take the form of any application from the Ameer towards the defence of Kandahar, either in men, money, or material, then I imagine that, no matter what Government was in power, the course of Her Majesty's Government would be very clear. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member also asks me whether Her Majesty's Government intend to take steps towards a military occupation of that place without the Ameer's consent. The hon. member perhaps excuse me if I suggest to him that this is a most extraordinary inquiry, because to take steps towards a military occupation of Candahar without the Ameer's consent would be a state of war against the Ameer, and the hon. member must be aware that at the present moment the Ameer of Afghanistan is our friend and our ally. (Cheers.)

Mr. Buchanan asked whether he was right in understanding the noble lord to place upon his negative answer to the first two questions the event of threatened hostilities with any foreign Power.

Lord R. Churchill said he had nothing to add to what he had already said. The hon. member would thus that his answer covered almost any imaginable eventuality. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.")

THE CASE WITH REGARD TO ZULFIKAR.

The *Times* points out that the Russian case in the Zulfikar business is this:—The Russians say, if the Ameer is anxious about the security of his communications, so are we, and we cannot acquiesce in any arrangement that will imperil our road to Ak Robat. The Russians say, moreover, that much of the only practicable route from Zulfikar, or more particularly from the wells and important lake of Abdulla Harsa Taka, to their post at Ak Robat lies through the Zulfikar Pass, while, according to our authorities, there is a direct route leaving the pass to the southward. Russia has asserted, therefore, that the question should be left to the Commissioners to decide upon the spot without any previous specification as to who is to hold the Zulfikar Pass. The English Government declare that it is as necessary to have an understanding on this question beforehand as on the points relating to Maruchak and Guiran. It is worthy of observation that the two Governments have now changed roles in one important particular. In the earlier stages it was Russia who was all for deciding difficulties in London, and not on the spot. Now she has reversed her proposals and wishes the Zulfikar question to be settled on the pass itself. The reason is believed to be the superiority of Mr. Condie Stephen's maps of this part of the frontier.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3.

OWING to an interruption on the Red Sea Cable, telegraphic communication with Europe during the past seven days has been somewhat delayed, commercial messages as a general rule having been from 24 to 30 hours in coming through from London. This is necessarily a disadvantage at any time to all engaged, but we scarcely think any real injury has resulted as our weekly summary of the markets again registers a continuation of extreme quietness, the movements in every branch of trade having been small in volume, and unattended with noteworthy fluctuations in values. Such a condition of affairs is usual enough during the monsoon, but at present nothing but the depressed state of the European markets stands in the way of fairly active business. With the one exception of Cotton, supplies of produce are on a fair scale for the time of year, and rates of freight at 20s per ton open charter cannot be called obstructive, whilst money is easy to a degree, and exchange on London well in favor of shippers. A few years ago this would have led to free shipments of produce to Europe on Bombay account, but the later developments of trade, if they have helped to do away with, or contract the margins of, the middleman have also tended to make producers bear the weight of surplus stocks, and in times of dulness such as we have latterly experienced this has been by no means an unimportant feature. Imports like everything else are rather quiet, but they are by no means depressed, and our local Cotton Mills are having rather a better time of it. Not that they are earning large profits all round, but well managed modern concerns not overweighted with interest and commission charges have a working margin in their favor, an important matter when we come to consider that there is a capital of about 7 crores of rupees invested in the industry in Bombay and neighbourhood.

The monsoon continues very light the rainfall in Bombay during the week having been only about one inch. Crop accounts from the districts however are on the average very favorable, and reasonably seasonable weather henceforward would give good results not only in Cotton, but the staple food grains.

MONEY.—The last published return of the Bank of Bombay shows the following changes during the week :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	10,711
Do. do. branches	Dec.	..	21,861
Other Deposits	Inc.	..	2,75,377
Government and other authorised Securities	Dec.	..	7,23,680
Loans	Dec.	..	3 37 593
Bills Discounted	Inc.	..	5,14,073
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	..	1,70,471
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	..	1,69,253

These movements are all, so far as they go, in favor of continued ease, but they are not of sufficient magnitude to exercise any effect on the outside market in which the rate for loans against Government Paper is still 2 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling opened for this steamer on the level of last Monday's quotations, 1s. 6¾d. for demand Bank Bills, and 1s. 6 29-32d. for 3 months' Credits. Notwithstanding a decline of 1s. 16d. per oz. in Bar Silver advised from London, no change took place in these figures until Thursday, when firm advices from Calcutta induced an advance of 1-32d. On Friday, owing to the same cause Bank Bills were further advanced 1-32d., and since then no movement has taken place, closing rates to-day being :—

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 6 13-16d.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer		1s. 6 25 32d.
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 6 29-32d.
Do.	4	..	1s. 6 15-16d.
Do.	6	..	1s 7d.
Credits	3	..	1s. 6 15-16d.
Do.	6	..	1s. 7 1-16d.
Documents	3	..	1s. 6 31-32d.
Do.	6	..	1s. 7 3-32d.
Francs	3	..	206⅛
Do.	6	..	206½

At these quotations the tone to-day may be described as quiet but steady, at the same time our market for the moment has little to say to the fluctuations in rates, Calcutta being the dominating influence. Telegrams thence have been of a steadying character through out, while here the tendency has been rather the other way inasmuch as the amount of private bills making has been very small while some little inquiry has prevailed for Banks Bills for future delivery.

The news that the Paris Monetary Conference has failed to come to an agreement regarding the Silver coinage of the Latin Union, has had no apparent effect here to-day. This no doubt is due to the fact that we have not yet had an opportunity of learning the probable influence on Silver in London. That it is likely to be adverse in the long run there can be little doubt, although it may not be manifested until action on the result of the Conference becomes imminent.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The quotation for Fours last Monday was 97⅞, and under the influence of buying in to cover short sales an advance to Rs. 98 7-16 had been established on Wednesday forenoon. What was regarded as slightly less favorable political intelligence then caused a reaction to Rs. 97 15-16 of Rs. 98, which remained the quotation till Friday when the pacific character of Lord Salisbury's speech at the Mansion House imparted a stronger feeling again, and the quotation was advanced until Rs. 98⅜ was quoted on Saturday. To-day the tone has been a shade easier, and we quote Rs. 98⅜ to ½ ready, Rs. 98¼ for delivery in a month. Fours-and-a-half have improved during the week from Rs. 99½ to Rs. 100¼ which is the closing rate to-day.

SHARES.—There is nothing of a speculative tone apparent, but the general market nevertheless has been steadier in tone during the past week, and the movements in prices have mainly been for the benefit of holders. In *Banks* we have to notice an improvement of Rs. 6½ in Bank of Bombays and Nationals have improved to Rs. 103. *Spinning and Weaving Mill* shares exhibit a general improvement. Morarjee Goculdass have advanced Rs. 45, Sholapore Rs. 35, Dhurrumseys Rs. 27½, Gordon Mills Rs. 25, Alliance, Coorla and Kandeish Rs 20, Jewraz Balloo Rs. 17½, Manockjee Petit Rs 15, Mahalukshmi and Oriental Rs. 10, and other companies mostly Rs. 5 per share. *Press* shares are rather irregular. In Fort there is a decline of Rs. 50, in Volkart's of Rs. 60, and in Kamgaum and Prince of Wales Rs 10, but Bombay and Mofussils are Rs. 2½, New Indian Rs. 5, and Sind Press Rs. 15 per share higher. In the *Miscellaneous* list the changes have been few. Bombay Saw Mills are quoted Rs. 10, Bombay Ice Rs. 2 lower. Flour Mills are fairly steady, Bapty's at Rs. 220, Bombay at Rs. 650 to Rs. 660 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—There has been a steady average business doing in the bazaar this week at previous prices, dealers estimating the clearances at about 3,000 packages of all kinds. For future shipment the enquiry has also been pretty good, but the delay in telegraphing and the firmness in Manchester has somewhat restricted actual transactions. Respecting the future anticipations continue hopeful. The shyness of the monsoon locally prevents buyers operating with any degree of vigour, but if the crop accounts from up-country continue on the whole as favorable as they are at present there can be little doubt but that we shall have the basis of an active trade at least.

Local Goods are quiet at former prices. Some enquiry has prevailed for chaddars of which about 1,000 packages have been contracted for at Annas 6⅜ to Annas 6½ per lb.

TWIST.—For imported yarns the demand this week has been slack and in some cases a concession of ¼ anna per lb. has been made to induce business. *Local* Spinnings are moving pretty steadily, the week's sales being about 4,000 baless. The following are current quotations :—

Twist		No.	10s	As. 4¼ to 9 11-32
..	and Water	..	20s	5 25-32 to 6¼
..	..	..	24s	6¼ to 6 13-16
..	..	..	30s	6⅞ to 7⅜

METALS.—*Copper* being quoted lower from home has declined lately Annas 4 to Annas 8 per cwt., the market being dull at Rs. 34¾ to Rs. 35 for Braziers. *Yellow Metal* has undergone a similar decline owing to the same cause, and we now quote Braziers at Rs. 28¾ to Rs. 29 per cwt. *Iron* is dull and rather slow of sale. Prices generally are unaltered but Swedish Bars are partially Rs. 1 per candy lower.

COALS.—The only business reported this week is the balance of a cargo of Cardiff in harbour sold at Rs. 14-8 per ton alongside. Of future shipment there are sellers of Davision's west Hartley at Rs. 15 and of Cardiff at Rs. 15-8 per ton, but buyers do not come forward at these rates.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There is practically no market here at present to report upon. The local mills buy to cover their wants from day to day, but for export there is nothing at all doing, Surats at home maintaining a comparitively high level owing to their scarcity which at the same time however checks the consumption and throws the demand on Americans and other growths.

In New Crop for future delivery we have not heard of any European firms having operated as yet. Dealers have speculated to some little extent amongst themselves, but none of them appear disposed to operate very freely either way the short stocks here acting as a deterrent on sellers, and the favorable reports regarding the new American crop frightening buyers. The rates nominally quoted are Rs. 208 to Rs 210 for good Broach, Rs. 185 to Rs. 187 for Good Omra for March, Rs. 190 for Good Omra for April, and Rs. 152 to Rs. 154 for Good Bengal for December delivery. The reports on the progress of the crop continue very good on the whole, the following being the Chamber of Commerce summary issued to-day :—

Place	Rainfall past 3 days.	Total Rainfall to-date.	Average total Rainfall.	Weather.
	In.	In.	In.	
Agra	2	17	25·96	Cloudy but no rain.
Delhi	1·5	12·3	26·92	Do.
Cawnpore	2·55	20·15	29·19	Showery.
Nagpore	1	30·5	44·51	Cloudy but no rain.
Amraoti	·02	23·68	32·09	Looks like rain.
Khangaum	..	12·18	...	Weather bright, no sign of rain.
Barsi		9·8		Cloudy but no rain.
Belgary	0·5	7·2	17·64	Do.
Hubli	3·2	9·2	26·45	Cloudy but no rain.
Dhulia		3·31	20·97	Do.
Julgaon	1·06	11·91		Showery.
Broach	0·32	14·72	39·62	Cloudy but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally.
Wudwan	·91	12·64	...	Looks like clearing up.
Veramgaum	0·85	17·70	...	Cloudy but no rain.
Dholera		13·46	...	Do.
Bhownugger	0·62	14·1	...	Cloudy but no rain. Seasonable weather.

CROP REPORTS.

AGRA—Cotton plants want fine weather. Food grains doing well.

DELHI—Crops good.

CAWNPORE—Cotton plants want fine weather.

NAGPORE—Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding. Food grains doing well.

AMRAOTI—Cotton plants could scarcely look better. All crops doing well.

KHANGAUM—Cotton plants flourishing; but want more rain.

BARSI—Cotton plants flourishing.

BELLARY—Prospects unchanged.

HUBLI—Rain wanted in the whole district.

DHULIA—Cotton plants want more rain.

JULGAON—Food grains doing well. Larger area sown this year with Cotton.

BROACH—Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

WUDWAN—Cotton plants flourishing.

VERAMGAUM—Cotton sowing making good progress, but in low lying fields retarded owing to too much rain.

DHOLLERA—Cotton sowing begun.

BHOWNUGGER—Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Receipts.			
For the week B	1,517	3,824	4,209
Since 1st January B	972 872	1,501,348	1,483,870
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week B	7,681	9,465	23,790
Since 1st January B	659,035	1,106,974	1,149,551
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week B	1,553	346	894
Since 1st January B	51,463	79,191	63 338

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

		Per Candy.	C. & F. per lb.
Omra, Fully Good.	Ready	Rs. 198	= 4 23-32d.
Do. Good	do.	193	= 4 19-32d.
o. F. G. F.	do.	183	= 4¼d.
Julgaum, Good	do.	183	= 4 7-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	178	= 4¼d.
Broach, Good	do. (Nominal)	210	= 5d.
Dholleras, Fine	do.	208	= 4 15-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	2 3	= 4 27-32d.
Do. Good	do.	198	= 4 23-32d.
Ginned Dharwar, Good	do.	2 0	= 4 2-32d.
Westerns, Good	do.	194	= 4¼d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	189	= 4¼d.

WHEAT.—The dull advices from home have restricted business during the week to a very moderate compass, but sellers showing almost as much indifference as buyers prices except for a reduction of As. 4 to As. 8 per candy in Soft Red have not given way at all. We quote :—No. 1 Soft White Pessy Rs. 25 8 to Rs. 26-4, Jubbulpore Rs. 23-12 to Rs. 24, Red Pessy Rs. 24, Soft Red Ahmedabad Rs. 24, Laskari Rs. 21-8 to Rs. 22, Hard Red Khata Rs. 21 per Candy. No. 1 Club Delhi we quote at Rs. 3-11 per cwt. railway terms.

SEEDS.—Arrivals are now limited of all sorts, and the extent of business passing is small. Linseed we quote at Rs. 6 1 to Rs. 6 2, Guzerat Rapseed Rs. 6 1, Brown Cawnpore Rs. 4-14 per cwt. Of Gingelly there are no supplies and we do not yet hear of any forward buying of new crops.

The comparative imports of wheat and seeds are as follows :—

		1885.	1884.	1883.
Wheat—For the week	cwt.	144,623	173,417	147 941
.. Since 1st Jan.	..	6,937,362	5,377,331	7,119,206
Linseed—For the week	..	15,500	10,490	31,047
.. Since 1st Jan.	..	4,279,067	3,462,030	3,466,613
Rapeseed—For the week	..	17,799	991	...
.. Since 1st Jan.	..	1,353,215	881,138	...
Gingelly—For the week	..	611	70	730
.. Since 1st Jan.	..	995,748	785,291	938,543

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	726½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	4 8
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250		do.	103

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£137xd
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£114xd

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 1st August, as compared with the statement of the 25th July :—

LIABILITIES.	July 25. Rs.	Aug. 1. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	41,45,411	41,04,790
do. do. at Branches	22 32,101	22,07,240
Other Deposits	2,25,78 178	2,28,53,755
Post Bills	1,06 192	7,529
Cash Credits undrawn	10,35,702	10,08,714
	4,25,97,584	4,26,81,938
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	47,82,726	40,59 046
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	26,17,986	25,79 678
Loans, on Security of do	22,31,573	18,93,977
Current Accounts, overdrawn	729	1,183
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,53,45 788	1,58,82,311
Stamps	22,643	22,671
Head Stock Rs. 3,71,270		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,6,000	3,06 270	3,06 270
Cash Balances with Correspondents	8 15,780	9,85 951
Cash and Currency Notes	1,64 71,593	1,69,43 846
	4,25,97,584	4,26,81,938

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

SULIVAN—July 5, on board the P. and O. s.s. Gwalior, near Venice, of fever contracted in Afghanistan, Arthur Sulivan, second and beloved son of Colonel Sulivan, (late 5th Royal Irish Lancers, aged 33. Deeply regretted.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BIGGE—July 5, at St George's road, S W, the wife of Captain A Bigge, R A, of a daughter.
HODGES—July 7, at The Boltons, the wife of the Rev E N Hodges, C M S, of a son.
LYSAGHT—July 3, at Weston-super-Mare, the wife of Captain D Lysaght, late Royal Madras Fusiliers, of a daughter.
MONEY—July 7, at Coleford, the wife of Major E A Money, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, of a son.
POGSON—June 27, at Brockley, the wife of C A Pogson, of Bombay, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GREGORY—SHERIDAN—July 2, at St Matthias's Earl's court, Gregory Marcus Gregory, of India, to Edith Laura, second daughter of J Sheridan, Esq.
RICH—NORLE—July 4, at Kensington, Howard, son of Colonel Rich, R E, to Edith Sophie, only daughter of the late Lieut-Colonel Noble, B S C.
WADE—RICHMAN—July 4, at Kensington, Arthur G S Wade, Captain R A, to Frances Alice, daughter of Henry J Richman, Esq.

DEATHS.

BLUNT—July 5, at Barnes, Lieut-Colonel A Blunt, late B C, aged 55.
DUNCAN—July 3, at Brixton, James J Duncan, Esq, son of the late R. B. Duncan, Indian Army, aged 42.
HUNTER—July 8, at St Jean de Luz, France, Colonel Richard Hunter, late 7th Madras Cavalry, aged 69.
LAW—July 9, at Enfield Chase, John Sutherland Law, Esq, late Bombay Civil service.
PENNY—July 10, at Taunton, Lucy Ellen, wife of Deputy Inspector-General H J Penny, Indian Medical Service (Madras Retired List), aged 68.
PIGOT—July 3, at Gipsy-hill, Matilda Louisa, wife of Jones L Pigot, Calcutta.
RATLIFF—July 6, at Twickenham, Agnes Douglas, widow of Cleophas Ratliff N I, H E I C S.
WHITING—July 5, at Clifton, the Rev W J Whiting, M A., late H E I C S, age 76.
WITT—July 9, drowned in the Thames, Lily, daughter of William and Marie Witt, of Argyle-street and Agate-road, W, aged 17.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CAMA—PATEL—August 3, at Framji Hall, Mahluxmi, Rustam K R Cama, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, to Bhikhaiji, daughter of Sorabji Framji Patel, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KOENIG—July 29, the wife of F. Koenig, Bandmaster, Lahore, of a son.
MURRAY—July 20, at the Officers' Quarters, General Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon R. D. Murray, of a daughter.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1885.

THE recent pamphlet on the Padroado question, in which the Propagandist case was set forth in an apparently authoritative form, has provoked a response from an enthusiastic advocate of the King of Portugal's claims to ecclesiastical patronage in India. The writer is at small pains to moderate the bitterness which has characterised the controversy, and though his strictures on the Propagandist clergy are pretty certain to please those who think the battle is to be won by hard hitting, we question if he will enlist the sympathy of outsiders in this part of his enterprise. People who are entirely disinterested in the controversy, and who care little whether Rome or Lisbon prevail in this matter, will find it difficult to put themselves in sympathy with a controversialist who ascribes the present success of the labours of the Propaganda in India to a succession of acts of violence, chicanery, and sacrilege. Yet this, perhaps, is not a more distorted theory of causation than that which ascribes the decay of Goa to a succession of epidemics. If Goa, and the ecclesiastical life of which it was the centre and symbol, have given way to the more vigorous life which the Propaganda has established in India, it is because in ecclesiastical polity, as in nature, the fittest must survive. The writer of the "Refutation" leaves this principle out of account, for to admit it would have been to admit that the ecclesiastical status of Portugal in India must go the way of her political status. We could not, indeed, expect an apologist for the Padroado to look very closely into that aspect of the question. His efforts are directed mainly to showing that the power of patronage exercised by the Kings of Portugal for the past three centuries and a half was conferred, not as a privilege, but as a right—"acquired by the threefold titles of foundation, endowment, and granting sites for churches"—a right "acquired by Patrons and recognised by the Popes, not granted or conferred." Unless we misunderstand him, it is by no means necessary to the keeping alive of the right of patronage that the Patron should maintain the churches which he has founded. He labours very hard indeed to show that it is enough if the Patron only grants a site for the building of a church. The argument is significant, for the practical inference from it is that three centuries of neglect would not destroy the rights of Dou Louis to patronage acquired by a grant of waste land by one of his remote successors for ecclesiastical purposes. It is virtually an apology, whose weakness the opponents of the Padroado will not be slow to make the most of. And thus the historical part of the pamphlet, although it is very carefully worked out, is a weak spot in the armour of the Padroadists. Whence, the other side will ask, this strange anxiety to show that the King of Portugal's rights are so completely independent of any service he may render to the Church to-day? We must leave them, however, to deal with this part of the case, as well as with a number of inaccuracies as to matters of fact with which he charges them, as, for instance, when they say that Malacca, which, according to the author of the "Refutation," had eleven bishops, since its foundation by the King of Portugal in 1557, "has never yet seen a bishop's mitre." If the pamphlet before us is to be regarded as an appeal to public opinion, we should say that its elaborate dissertations on canon law and on the history of the relations between Rome and Lisbon for three centuries will be ou weighed by one or two very simple and very practical considerations Whatever the compacts between the Popes and the Portuguese Kings may have been, and whatever canonists may have declared as to the rights of ecclesiastical patrons, certain third parties have come into existence in the interval whose interests are of some account. We can think of the King of Portugal without fear and without hostility, but that is no reason why we should not look upon it as an absurd and an inconvenient thing that his ecclesiastical patronage in India should be exercised outside the limits of his own territory. There is, it is true, a certain £3,769 which is distributed amongst the Portuguese Missions in British territory. But is not this a slight foundation upon which to rest so magnificent a function as that of Church Patron of the East? If the defenders of the Padroado could discover for it a justification in the necessities and conveniences of the nineteenth century, they would not be asked much about the title upon which it originated in the fifteenth. There are certain services which Portuguese India can and does render to British India, and if the Roman Catholics of this country no longer turn to Goa as the centre of its evangelistic and intellectual light, the reasons are patent enough. There would be no need even to hint at them if the defenders of the Padroado would recognise how dim is the light which burns in Goa. And the resolute champions of an interesting survival must not expect English politicians, and those who look at ecclesiastical questions in India from the point of view of English interests, to give as prominent a place as they do to the archæological considerations to which this pamphlet invites them. The sympathy of the English Government, it is an open secret, has been asserted both at Rome and in India on the side of the Propaganda, and the Portuguese Catholics, whatever they might wish, could scarcely have expected anything else. It is quite another question whether Mr. Errington's action at Rome has greatly served the cause of the Vatican. Mr. Errington failed in the other and the greater purpose of his mission to Rome. He moved heaven and earth to prevent the selection of Dr. Walsh, the popular candidate, for the see of Dublin, and when Dr. Walsh in spite of him was made an Archbishop, Mr. Gladstone oddly enough made Mr. Errington a Baronet. Still, we can scarcely expect that Mr. Errington's failure will have any perceptible effect upon the issue of the present controversy. If the Pope discarded Mr. Errington's nominee, it was, as the *Times* correspondent clearly shows, not for lack of a desire to pass over Dr. Walsh and instal a candidate who should be acceptable to the English Government. It so happens that in India the inclinations of the Government and of the Holy See run in parallel lines, for though the secular authority has no burning desire on the subject, it cannot be expected to look with much satisfaction upon the continued intervention of the King of Portugal in British India, albeit that he intervenes only in the comparatively harmless capacity of Ecclesiastical Patron.

THE current number of the *Edinburgh Review* contains an article which can be read only as the signal for that "revolt of the Whigs" which has been so often foretold, but which has been so long in coming. It is no longer by politic reservations, by mild reproofs of Radical impetuosity, by sober iteration of what on a memorable occasion were called "sound Whig principles," that the old blue and yellow quarterly is content to do battle for its creed. It is by downright denunciation of Mr. Chamberlain and all his works that it now seeks to do duty to the old Whig cause. If people ask whether the *Edinburgh* has not by mischance got hold of an article which was meant for the *Quarterly* it will not be without reason. We make little of the accusation of failure in every department which a review once reckoned amongst the defenders of the late Administration lays at the door of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. The charge originates rather in the candour than in the hostility of the writer, and it is not necessarily a weak-kneed Liberalism which supplies the enemy with telling phrases which may serve him in the coming contest. The really significant passages in the article are those which divide asunder the two great component parts of what was the other day still spoken of as the Liberal party. The reviewer does not find a point of union even in the personality of Mr. Gladstone. He does, indeed, charge the Radicals with sheltering themselves behind Mr. Gladstone's name and influence in order to carry out enterprises which they have "neither the character, the honesty, nor the talent" to accomplish. But when he goes on to indicate in the creed of the Liberal party "two distinct currents of thought," bearing "the immutable stamp of a different origin and a different object," he seems to deny the possibility of a *modus vivendi* being maintained between Liberalism and Radicalism even for the brief period which separates us from the assembly of the new Parliament. Are we then to conclude that the incompatibility of the moderates and the advanced Liberals has been at length established? Apparently we must if the *Edinburgh* is to be accepted as a true interpreter of the new tendencies, and an accredited spokesman of so much of the Liberalism of the day as has not committed itself to advanced ideas. We have come, it says, to a "parting of the waters," to a crisis "which threatens the foundations of Parliamentary Government and shakes our confidence in institutions which have stood the brunt of two centuries." Well, we will not attempt to decide whether the diagnosis is accurate. We will only accept it as an indication of the intellectual attitude of a historic and still influential school of Liberals towards the aggressive Liberalism of the day, and so accepting it is easy to see how much more significant such a pronouncement is now than it would have been at any other time within the past five years. For the sounds of discord are raised on the eve of battle, and the practical result of the appeal which the *Edinburgh* makes to its constituents would be to set them in conflict, not with their traditional opponents, but with the men whom thus far they have been content to name as allies. Girondist denunciations of the Commune were seldom more embittered than the repudiation by the great Whig organ of the "anonymous associations"—the power created outside Parliament, to which Parliament itself must yield obedience, and which constitutes "a tyranny more formidable than that of an absolute sovereign. There is obvious exaggeration in this estimate of Mr. Schnadhorst and his works. The National Liberal Federation—the extra-Parliamentary "Commune" of these days—is less formidable than the common sense of Parliament and public opinion, as we have seen in the complete failure of the Federation's efforts to create an instant agitation for the overthrow of the Government. And there is a not very reasonable terrorism in a view of local government for Ireland which would set down any movement in that direction as a movement for the disintegration of the United Kingdom. We do not for a moment believe that when the Whigs, through the *Edinburgh*, ask the nation to chose between them and the more active Liberalism of Mr. Chamberlain, the verdict will be cast for them. The spoils of such a contest would go to neither of the combatants, but to the great party which is looking on, with differences of its own, it is true, but with none so accentuated as those which we are asked to contemplate in the Liberal party. And apparently the *Edinburgh* would look with less concern upon a Conservative triumph than upon the victory of the new Liberalism over the old. For of its traditional opponents it says, "There is no reason to apprehend that the statesmen of the future will relapse into the errors of an obsolete Toryism. To combat them is to war against ghosts. To do the leaders of the Conservative party no more than justice, they, too, have moved with the age, and it is idle to impute to them the errors and offences of former generations."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 17.

AFTER a lucid interval lasting for nearly six weeks we have come into the region of political

TELEGRAMS.

NEW CANTONMENT AT QUETTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 3.

Sir Charles Macgregor and Majors Nicholson and Brown go to Quetta to choose a cantonment on the higher plateau, which is healthier.

VETERINARY DEPOT IN ASSAM.

A veterinary depôt is to be established at Golaghaut, Assam.

CALCUTTA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 3.

It is proposed that a deputation of most influential native gentlemen should wait upon the Lieutenant Governor with a numerously signed memorial to induce him to commute the capital sentence passed upon Tin Cowry Pal to one of tranportation for life. Signatures of Europeans and natives alike have already been obtained.

Mr. G. L. Fagan, barrister-at-law, will act as fourth judge of the Small Cause Court during the absence of Mr. Millett, on three months' leave.

The Landholders' Association of Bengal and Behar intend to send a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor to postpone the operation of the Bengal Tenancy Act from the 1st November to the commencement of the next Agricultural year, for the probable reason that the rules required to be published under the Act have not yet been prepared.

The rumour that the nineteen-and-a-half lakhs, the balance of the Calcutta Municipal loan, had been taken up by the Bank of Bengal is premature. The Municipality offered the loan at 97½ with only partial success. Buyers had, moreover, the assurance that no further loan would be floated within a year of the present loan.

The time for receiving tenders for the Calcutta Port Trust guaranteed debenture loan of 75 lakhs has been extended from the 12th inst. to the 16th September.

PUNJAB NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 3.

Government has presented Colonel Whiting, Commanding the Raja of Nahun's troops, with a sword of honour in recognition of his services with the Nahun Contingent during the Afghan campaign of 1878-79.

Colonel the Hon'ble Legge, of the 29th Lancers, is granted six months' leave to England, where he stands for Parliament at the general elections.

The Nawab of Maindot has been attached to the 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

The Government of India has sanctioned the grant of two thousand acres of land in a village of the Lahore district to Pandit Rikhikesh, Honorary Magistrate of Lahore.

Government has sanctioned the grant of pensions aggregating Rs. 2,400 per annum to various members of the family and dependents of the late Rani Maiden, one of the widows of Maharajah Runjit Sing.

The Public Works Department and the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjaub, under instructions from the Local Government, are drawing up designs for the proposed Punjab Chiefs' school at Umballa. The Maharajah of Puttiala's subscription is the only one received so far.

THE BANK OF MADRAS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 2.

The annual general meeting of the Bank of Madras was held this evening. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted. Messrs. J. C. Shaw and R. C. Walker were re-elected directors.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, AUG. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Shannon arrived here from Colombo yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, AUG. 3.

The s.s. Rome, with the China-Australian mails, left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. on Saturday.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, August 2.

10 p.m. ..... 81·2

MONDAY, August 3.

6 a.m. ..... 80·0
10 a.m. ..... 86·3
4 p.m. ..... 83·4
1 p.m. ..... 85·0

A QUESTION of some interest to the mercantile community was disposed of at the High Court last week by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley, on a reference made by Mr. Spencer, second judge of the Small Causes Court, in the case of Dawjee Magjee and others against A. Harvey and Co. The plaintiffs, brought the suit in the court below to recover from the defendants Rs. 1,500 as damages for breach of contract in not taking delivery of 200 bales of machine-pinned Broach cotton of fine quality, which defendants had agreed to purchase, and which was to be delivered on defendants' account to Messrs. Peel, Cassels, and Co. on or before the 15th April last. An inspection of the cotton not proving satisfactory, Mr. Cassels, of Messrs. Peel, Cassels, and Co., under the rules of the Cotton Trade Association, of which the parties are members, demanded an arbitration. The arbitrators passed the cotton. Mr. Cassels and one of the plaintiffs were present when the award was made, and were informed of the result of the arbitration on the 17th April. On the evening of the same same day Mr. Cassels' muccadum informed him that he had stamped the cotton, according to a message given him by one of his men, when Mr. Cassels remarked that he had said nothing about stamping the bales, and that he wished to appeal to the committee of the association against the award of the arbitrators. Two days later the committee decided in Mr. Cassels' favour. The plaintiffs refused to be bound by the committee's decision, and after selling the cotton by auction, brought the suit to recover the difference in price as damages. Mr. Spencer gave a verdict for the plaintiffs, holding that stamping the bales immediately after the award was evidence of acquiescence in the award and a waiver of the right of appeal to the committee of the Cotton Trade Association. A reference to the High Court was allowed on the following points:—1. Whether Mr. Cassels, under the circumstances of the case, could be held to have waived or lost his right of appeal to the committee of the association? and 2, whether Mr. Cassels was bound to communicate to the plaintiffs that the cotton had been stamped by his muccadum in error, or whether the appeal to the committee was not a sufficient repudiation of the award? Their lordships answered the first question in the negative, and held that there was no waiver by Mr. Cassels and no estoppel, as the muccadum had stamped the bales without Mr. Cassels' authority. The suit was dismissed, with the costs of the reference.

TRANSPLANTING operations are suspended in Salsette for want of rain; and great consternation prevails among the *kunbi* class. Cholera has appeared at Marole.

A DINNER was given at the Northbrook Indian Club on the 12th ult. to Colonel Feeuch, on his retirement from the Chairmanship of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. Sir Barrow H. Ellis, K.C.S.I., presided.

THE Duke of Connaught has been suffering from a severe attack of hay fever, which has caused him much inconvenience, as it is a most irritating complaint, and his visitation has been so sharp that he entirely lost his voice for three days.

MR. GLADSTONE, a home paper says, has been enjoined by his medical adviser, to carefully avoid straining his voice for two or three weeks. If this condition be observed, it is hoped that the remedies now being applied to the throat will soon lessen or remove the hoarseness from which the right hon. gentleman has again suffered for several days past.

ELABORATE preparations were made at Studley Royal for the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Lord Ripon's seat. The suite of rooms occupied by their Royal Highnesses were decorated with choice and rare Kashmere work, which was brought from India by Lady Ripon. The splendid hunting trophies which Lord Ripon and Lord de Grey sent home from India were tastefully arranged. These included two enormous Bengal tigers, the head of a rhinoceros, many skins and elephants' tusks, and other spoils of the chase; and there were numerous heads of stags and other animals, some of which came from Scotland before Lord Ripon came to India.

IN an appeal recently issued from the head-quarters of the Salvation Army, "General" Booth states that "Major" Tucker is begging his bread from door to door in India, largely on the ground of economy, but he has heavy expenses, and requires more officers.

THERE is infallible authority in the Royal Family for the practice of a forty-eight hours' honeymoon. The Prince Consort, says "Atlas," laid it down that a *solitude à deux* of that duration was the right thing, and Princess Beatrice is to have no more. Moreover, the Queen will lunch with the newly-married couple within the forty-eight hours enjoined by the paternal precept. It is not wonderful that the Queen should cling—apart from any tenderer feelings—to the most sprightly and decisive of her children, the best *comrade* that ever mother had in the person of a daughter.

MR ATKINSON, the newly elected member for North Lincolnshire, has moved for a return of the vessels despatched by the late Government with railway materials for the Soudan, which vessels returned to England without having discharged any cargo. It was estimated that the return would show that between thirty or forty vessels lay in the harbour at Suakim for many weeks, at an enormous cost to the Exchequer.

THE telegraphic announcement last week that an Egyptian loan for nine millions had been issued is explained by a paragraph which appeared in the *Standard* at the middle of last month to the effect that the Government have now received such assurances from the European Powers as will enable them to proceed at once with the raising of the new Egyptian loan, one of the conditions urged by Germany being that a third of the loan shall be placed in that country.

THE *Standard* has corrected the statement that Sir Henry Maine had declined the permanent Under-Secretaryship of the Home Office. Its explanation was:—"The only difficulty is as to his health, but as arrangements could be made for lightening the labours of the Permanent Under-Secretary, by relieving him of duties which might be equally well performed by other officials, there is not likely to be any serious obstacles to his acceptance of the post." Sir Henry Maine has declined the appointment nevertheless, and Reuter has announced that it has been given to Mr. Godfrey Lushington.

THE *Standard* recently remarked:—Within a short time the Council of India will lose nearly half its members. Sir William Muir has been elected Principal of the University of Edinburgh, while Sir Henry Maine becomes Permanent Under-Secretary at the Home Office. Sir Barrow Ellis's period of service expired a day or two ago. And three distinguished members have manifested a desire to be relieved from their duties. Sir Frederick Halliday, whose first connection with India carries us back to the time when Mr. Canning had all but started for Calcutta as Governor-General, feels naturally that an octogenarian may be spared from further responsibility in connection with an Empire which he helped to create, and, at a critical juncture, contributed materially to preserve. Delicate health, unfortunately, prevents Sir Henry Rawlinson and Colonel Yule from continuing to place their invaluable counsel and assistance at the disposal of the Secretary of State. The almost simultaneous withdrawal of six such men involves a complete reconstruction of the Council, and offers a unique opportunity for a drastic remedy, which would probably be displeasing to none but the remaining recipients of what has latterly become little more than an extra retiring allowance for distinguished officers of the Indian services. It is a singular coincidence that such an opportunity should have fallen to a Minister who so recently affirmed the necessity for radical change.

A TELEGRAM received by the Berlin Foreign Office from Alexandria announces that the African travellers Dr. Juncker and Casity have arrived at Lado, an Egyptian military station on the Bahr-el-Jebel. The travellers were engaged in exploring the Nyam-Nyam district, between the tributaries of the Nile and the Upper Congo. Nothing had been heard of them for a long time, and it was feared that the Mahdi had cut off their retreat.

ON the 8th July the Italian steamer India, commanded by an old captain, G. Martino, came into collision on entering the Mandraccio, at Leghorn, with the English steamer Joseph Read. Captain Martino, who has navigated the sea for nearly 60 years, was much affected by the incident. At noon he retired to his cabin, and failing to re-appear for some time, and not answering the repeated knocking of his officers, they broke open the door, and found him in his berth in a deep lethargy. Doctors were immediately sent for, and found that the unhappy man had swallowed a large dose of morphine and chloroform. He died the next morning, to the deep regret of his officers and crew, by whom he was greatly esteemed.

THE Royal Commission has received information that active preparations for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition are being made in India and the following colonies:—The Dominion of Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Austria, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Ceylon, Mauritius, Straits Settlements, Hongkong, Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, British Honduras, Bahamas, West African Settlements, Malta, Gibraltar, Cyprus, and Fiji. In most of the colonies commissioners and sub-committees have long since been appointed to undertake the arrangements for securing the most complete representation of the products and resources of their colonies at the exhibition. The guarantee fund has now reached the sum of £195,920.

AT a meeting of a Committee of the Lord Mayor's Fund, held recently at the Mansion-house under the presidency of Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B., Lieut-General Higginson, C. B., handed in a memorandum stating that the committee of the Gordon Boys' Camp accepted the amalgamation proposed, by which the Mansion-house Committee and the Gordon Boys' Camp Committee were united and their funds merged for the objects of "the Gordon Boys' Home" under the general designation of "The National Memorial to General Gordon." It was thereupon resolved unanimously, on the motion of Mr. Walter, M.P., that the two committees should be merged in one under the name of a council, with the Prince of Wales as president, and the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge as vice-presidents, and an appeal made to the public for the additional funds required to carry out the objects of the Gordon Boys' Home.

THE Red Prince was not a saint in life, and now *Truth* hears that on his death a profound sensation has been excited in Berlin and Vienna by the appearance in a well-known German newspaper of what purports to be "a true account of the death of Prince Frederick Charles." This journal asserts in plain terms that the Red Prince did not die of apoplexy, but that he was shot dead by his wife. A Belgian journal makes the following comments on the narrative:—

Le Prince-Rouge ne vivait pas en bonne intelligence avec sa femme. Des scènes graves eurent même lieu, et tel emeut graves, que le vieil Empereur dut assigner au Prince Charles un château isolé comme résidence. C'était un disgrace, presqu'une exclusion de la cour où sa présence avait occasionné des scandales incompatibles avec la rigidité des mœurs qu'on y observe. Il y a deux ans sa princesse voulant absolument divorcer et se réfugier chez son frère, l'Empereur dut encore intervenir et un semblant de réconciliation eut lieu. Mais l'existence difficile continua néanmoins, et ne prit fin qu'il y a quelques jours. Dans un comment, après une scène plus violente que les autres, le prince, dont la caractère était proverbial, doit avoir levé la main sur la princesse, et celle-ci, dans un accès de colère, de lacha d'une pamphlet au pistolet chargé et fit feu. Le Prince Charles tomba mortellement atteint.

Very possibly the story is an invention; but there are so very many German Princes in the world, that Mr. Labouchere thinks if they would kindly take to reducing their numbers by following the example of the Kilkenny cats, no great harm would be done.

DR. POOLE, Missionary Bishop of Japan, who only recently returned to England on account of ill-health, has died at the early age of thirty-three. He was appointed to the See in 1883.

THE letter from the Pope to the Emperor of China, commending the missionaries to the Imperial protection, says the Pekin correspondent of the *Times*, has elicited a gracious answer. This *rapprochement* between the Imperial Government and the Holy See is pregnant with important results. The Chinese have long resented the French claim to the protection of Catholic missions as being subservient to political purposes and causing recriminations and aggression—witness certain occurrences in Saigon and Tonking. The missionaries themselves are embarrassed by the protection of the Republic—always capricious—and mission interests are felt to be merely pawns in the game of diplomacy. The churches of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Yunnan were identified by the Chinese with their enemies, and they suffered much during the war. The missionaries would, in short, feel safer without French patronage. The Chinese Government, tolerant to all religions, now perceives that the position of the Pope supplies a solution of the missionary question. It will probably accredit a Minister to the Vatican, receiving in return a Nuncio at Pekin, specially charged with Catholic interests generally—thus severing the connection of the Church with a military State. The Papal Legate in Pekin, Monsignor Corbani, is an able man, who evidently has sufficient influence to dissel many prejudices which keep China aloof from Western nations, and even to improve the *status* of Protestants.

A GOOD many explanations have been given of the low price at which the recent Indian loan was issued. The *World* attributes the comparative failure of the loan to market manœuvres. The market desired to get the stock cheap, worked to that end, and succeeded. The plan adopted was elementary in its simplicity. Owing to the paucity of transactions in the old stock, of which there is only a very limited supply, the India market is not a "free" one, and prices are easily broken down by any determined and united action on the part of operators or jobbers. Immediately on the appearance of the new loan, then, a dead set was made against the old "India Threes;" the stock was freely offered, buyers were deterred by the suddenness of the attack and by doubts as to its cause and portent, and the price was quickly driven down to a level which enabled the combined manipulators to tender for the new loan at a low price with a very fair chance of obtaining allotments. They were successful; and as soon as the allotments were made the price recovered again. This operation was very skilfully performed by a comparatively few members of the Stock Exchange, the "House," as a whole, showing very little enthusiasm about the new issue. We see no good reason, adds the *World*, why in the present condition of the money market, the price of a three per cent. Imperial Indian stock should not advance to at least ninety per cent, remembering that a year ago it found eager buyers at ninety-five.

THE treaty with China has been unanimously approved by the French Senate. There was, however, a rather warm discussion. M. de l'Angle-beaumanoir condemned as foolish the French policy in Tongking, and M. Buffet predicted a fresh series of sacrifices without results. M. de Marcère on the other hand, deprecated the abandonment of the policy of previous Cabinets in the Far East, and Admiral Peyron, ex-Minister of Marine, disputed the fact that the Admiral and his colleagues had been obliged to withstand the late Admiral Courbet's desire for a march on Pekin. M. de Freycinet, without pretending that the treaty was perfect, insisted that it was a fair compromise, that China had virtually renounced suzerainty over Annam, and that harmonious relations with the Chinese Government were insured.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE German military journal, the *Militar Wochenblatt*, contains a long article upon the use of the English Volunteers in war. The German critic finds the demands made on our Volunteers in regard to training too insignificant, and sums up his opinion as follows:—"Although we must allow the zeal of the Volunteers, and cannot deny that they would form capital material for a levy *en masse*, yet, so long as discipline is so limited and their training so slight, they cannot be regarded as capable of fulfilling what is expected from them. The imaginary scenes described fifteen years ago in the 'Battle of Dorking' are still by no means entirely exaggeration."

COLONEL ROBERT CHAMPION STREATFIELD, who served with distinction in the Indian Mutiny Campaign, being severely wounded, has been appointed District Paymaster on the staff of Majors-General Elliot, commanding the North British District.

COLONEL HENRY EDWARD GEROME, half-pay, who was mentioned in despatches and awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery in the Indian Mutiny Campaign, has been awarded a distinguished service pension of £100. per annum.

MAJOR ORMOND STONEY, of the King's Own Borderers, has been selected for special duty in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department in India.

CAPTAIN HERBERT SWAYNE FITZGERALD, who accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in the memorable march to Kandahar during the last Afghan War, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 4th Battalion Durham Light Infantry, with headquarters at Newcastle.

THE Regent of Kolhapore, accompanied by his native secretary and by Major Gordon, Royal Irish Fusiliers, visited the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich the other day, and spent both morning and afternoon in an inspection of the departments, which are still busily employed in preparing the stores ordered on the strength of the special Parliamentary vote. The visitors lunched with the officers of the Royal Artillery.

THE only regiment proceeding from England to India this season is the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), now at Aldershot, commanded by Colonel W. H. Lee. Four out of the seven regiments of Dragoon Guards are already serving in India—viz., the 1st, 3rd, 6th, and 7th.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 2—The barometer is falling slowly everywhere, except in Bengal and Burma, where it has risen slightly. Information is too defective to define the storm reported yesterday near Agra. Another is forming at the Sunderbuns, with rather heavy rain and considerable fall of temperature. Rain is reported also in the Deccan and on the western coast. Rain reported to-day:—Saugor Island, 2½ inches; Akyab and False Point, 1½ inches; Nani Tal, Dacca, Chittagong, Cuttack, Hoshangabad, and Bellary, between 1 and ½ inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts
Previously registered.	27 6	27 39	28 33	29 4
Aug. 2, Sunday	0 2	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 3, Monday.....	.....	.....	.....	0 5
Total.....	27 8	27 99	28 33	29 9
Corresponding date last year	39 33	45 14	43 4	42 67

THE PORTUGUESE DEBT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In discussing the Padroado question it has of late more than once been stated that the Portuguese Government does not fully pay the interest on its debt. Without wishing in any way to enter into the discussion, allow me to assert that there is not the slightest ground for such a statement. As known by all who in Europe have any knowledge of financial matters, the interest on the Portuguese debts, both internal and external, is fully and punctually paid.—Yours, &c,

MEYRELLES DO CANTO,
Bombay, Aug. 3. Consul for Portugal.

CHECKING THE BAZAAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The daily price list showing the prices of all articles sold in the Crawford Market here, is hung up inside the front entrance, where, I fancy, very few persons notice it. It would be a boon to the public, particularly to those who have to be careful of their pice, if similar price lists were hung up in conspicuous positions in the departments for mutton, beef, fowl, vegetables, and fruit, so that the cost of the articles sold in these sections of the market could be seen at the time of purchase. This might have a deterrent effect on the seller, and possibly prevent bazaar accounts from being cooked above the maximum prices. The price list published weekly gives one rate only, whereas the market list shows two rates. This is somewhat perplexing to those who wish to know the actual selling prices; besides, the market list is far from the places where the usual daily supplies are sold. My suggestion would, I think, if carried out, please all parties, and assist the economically-minded HOUSEWIFE.

Bombay, July 31.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of the English mail, 5 p. m.
Sassoon Institute, Monthly Meeting of Committee of Management, 5-30 p m.
Polo, on the Maidan, 5-0 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-Bunder, evening.
Concert, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Verona (s), from London; Hereford, New York; and Golden Horn, Newport.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Commilla (s), for Bussorah; and Swiftsure (s), Kurrachee.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 6 (weather permitting):—

Grand Selection.....From Norma .....Bellini.
Patrol .....Turkish .....Michaelis.
Valse .....Immortellen.....Gung'l.
Operatic Selection..Olivette .....Audran.
Valse .....Wien, Mein Sinn ...Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Newnham entered, and the s.s. Asia and Kerbella left, the dock on Sunday; the s.s. Verona and River Ettrick entered it yesterday.

POLO.—The game this afternoon is as follows:—Black and Yellow—Mr. Kerr, Mr. King, Mr. Prevost, Mr. Richards, and Mr. Savile—v. White—Mr. Arthur, Mr. Barton, Mr. Thurburn, and Mr. Wallace. Play to begin at 5-30 p.m.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Shiwoo Lingoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 40 belonging to Rama Luximon. On pleading guilty to the charge, he was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT FROM THE FORT CHAPEL.—At the Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Sinewshankar Govindram, Doming D'Souza, a fitter, was charged by Inspector Saunders with stealing a piece of cloth from the Fort Chapel. He was convicted, and sentenced to one month's hard labour.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Govind Suddoo, *alias* Barkia Suddoo, a notorious character, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with loitering by night at Parel village without reasonable excuse. He was called upon to furnish security for his good behaviour, and, on failing to do so, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Nesbit-lane, Byculla, on the body of Rama Bapoo, aged 30 years. Deceased was addicted to drink. On Sunday, while under the influence of liquor, he was swimming in a well, when he suddenly sank. His dead body was recovered by the police by means of drags. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Coppersmith-street, Mazagon, on the body of George Wroughton, aged 43 years, found deceased was a loading foreman in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, attached to Wareebeaumanoir condemned as foolish the French house goods station. He had been suffering for the last three years from cough and difficulty of breathing. At about 3 p.m. on Sunday, while walking in the street, he suddenly fainted and fell. He was removed to his own house, where he died in about twenty minutes. The verdict was that death had been caused by heart-disease.

AN INQUIRY IN LUNACY.—On the petition of Dosibai, wife of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Limbowalla, an inquiry was held yesterday before Mr. Justice Bayley, in the High Court chambers, to ascertain whether Nusserwanjee is or is not of unsound mind, and incapable of managing himself and his affairs. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Macpherson, who held Mr. Perozshah Mehta's brief, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, for the mother and brothers of the alleged lunatic. The petition stated that Nusserwanjee has for about five years past been of unsound mind. He is entitled to a share in the estates of his grandfather and of his father, both of considerable value. He was confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba until the 7th ult., when he was removed therefrom by and into the custody lodged in a house in the Fort. The petitioner prayed for an inquiry and for an order restraining Nusserwanjee's brothers from removing him from the jurisdiction of the court. On the evidence of Dr. Ferguson, acting Superintendent of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, Dr. Anna Moreshwur, and the petitioner, his lordship found that Nusserwanjee is of unsound mind, and incapable of managing himself and his affairs.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY.

THE second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon Mr. George Cotton in the chair. The following is the directors' report submitted to the shareholders:—"Your directors now beg to submit for your approval the accounts, made up to June 30, 1885. All the machinery, except a few ring frames, has arrived and is erected, but although the engine has been turning some days, and gard-cleaning has commenced, it will be some time before cotton can be put through the machinery, and from two to three months before the mill will be working. There was some delay in obtaining delivery of the spinning machinery, as Messrs. Howard and Bullough were anxious to complete some important experiments before beginning to manufacture the company's machines. Messrs. Howard and Bullough's experiments have resulted in several improvements, which it is anticipated will give still more satisfactory results than were originally contemplated. Mr. Payne having left for Europe, Mr. Gilbert was invited to join the board, and you will be requested to confirm his appointment. Mr. Spinner is at present absent from Bombay, but retains his seat on the board. Mr. Moore resigned his seat on leaving Bombay." The directors' report, as well as the accounts, was approved and adopted, on the motion of Dr. Ogilvie. The appointment of Mr. R. Gilbert as a director, in place of Mr. H. W. Payne, resigned, was approved. Messrs. E. Spinner and R. Gilbert were re-elected directors of the company; and Mr. Thomas Lidbetter was appointed auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 200 per annum. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY.

The third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday. Mr. George Cotton presiding. The directors' report up to the 30th June last, which was submitted to the meeting, has already appeared in these columns. Mr. Johnson took exception to the policy of increasing the machinery of the mill by borrowing a loan for the purpose. He said it was the system of borrowing loans from Marwarees that had been the ruin of some of the mills. It was almost a heresy to express any doubts as to the management of the present mill, seeing that it was in very able and safe hands. There was, however, a good deal to be said against saddling a mill with a heavy charge by way of interest. The chairman said he was glad that Mr. Johnson had asked for information on the point, as it gave him an opportunity of explaining exactly the lines on which the directors had been working. They had started the mill, eventually with the intention of having about 40,000 spindles, because their experience was that in these days of keen competition a small mill of 20,000 spindles was far too expensive to work. The cost of management, the clerks' wages, the office expenses, and many other charges would be almost the same as for a mill of twice the size. The chairman was happy to say that the money required for the mill had not been borrowed from Marwarees, and that the rate of interest paid by the company was very moderate. The report and audited accounts were then unanimously approved. Messrs. R. Gilbert and E. Honegger were re-elected directors; and Mr. Thomas Lidbetter was appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 200 per annum for the ensuing year. At an extraordinary general meeting held immediately after, the following resolution was carried, on the chairman's motion,—"That article 127 in the articles of association of the company be altered by inserting between the words 'their shares' and 'but no dividend,' the words 'but in case all the shares have not been paid up in full, then in proportion to the amount paid up and the period for which the same have been paid.'"

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

MR. COTTON also presided at the eighth ordinary general meeting of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company. The directors' report for the half-year ending 30th June last has been already published in the *Bombay Gazette*. The report, and account made up to 31st December, 1884, and 30th June, 1885, were adopted. A dividend of Rs. 25 per share was declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1885. Messrs. R. Gilbert and E. Honegger were re-elected directors; and Mr. Lidbetter was appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 200 per annum.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

ANOTHER meeting, presided over by the same gentleman, was that of the shareholders of the above company. We have already published the directors' report for the half-year ending 30th June last. Resolutions were passed adopting the report and accounts, and a dividend was declared of Rs. 5 per share, which, with the ad-interim dividend, will make 10 per cent. for the year. Mr. Gilbert was re-elected a director, and Mr. Libetter was appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 200 per annum. A vote of thanks to the chairman was unanimously adopted, and the meeting separated.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Captain S. F. Cole, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr R G Hardy	Mr A S Thompson
Mr William Duff Bruce	Mr G Duff Dembar
Capt Allan Russell	Mr E de C Williams
Mr R B Magor	Mr J R Wells
Mr W A Browne	Mr A W Turner

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Poignand, 2 Infants and ayah	Mr Austen
	Mr Talbot

FOR VENICE.

Mr Henry Fortey	Mr and Mrs Ponsonby
Mr & A C Laval	Mr R Dixon

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. Rome, Captain G. F. Cates, sailing on 11th August.

FOR LONDON.

Col A Pullan	Mr and Mrs C A Beyts
Mr and Mrs E A Deanys and child	Mrs Osborne and child, Mr D Barry
Mr Eduljee Shapurjee	Miss Harris
Mr Holloway	Mr and Mrs M A Turkhad
Miss Holloway	child and ayah
Mrs Hunt 2 daughters and son	Mr Fraser

FOR BRINDISI.

Hon J R Naylor	Captain C W Losack
Mr G B Reid	Mr George Thompson
General H Hope Crealock	Mr and Mrs J Higham
Mr F H Ashhurst	Mr J E Ivens

FOR SUEZ.—Captain Boileau

By the s.s. Malwa sailing on 18th August 1885.

FOR BRINDISI.

Revd W Ellison	Lieut Genl Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts
Mr A Turner	
Mr H J Nemberry	Two Misses Roberts and Governess
Mr C A S Bedford	

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr Horace Bell	Mr J J Guise

By the s.s. Carthage sailing on 25th August 1885.

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Willamne 2 Infant and ayah	children Mr Willaume

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Mc Alpine	Mr C J O' Donnell
Mr H P Gwyne James	Mr D Macice nzie
Mr W Duthait	Mr R G Culfodin

THE SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

CAPTAIN HENRY MORLAND presided at a meeting of the committee of the Shipwrecked Seamen's Relief Fund held in the Town Hall yesterday afternoon, when there were also present—Captain Allan Russell, Captain K. Macaulay, the Rev. Mr. Lewis, Messrs. H. Dickson, H. Curwen, W. H. Walker, J. Dixon, T. Maclurcan, and Damodhur Thakersey Mooljee.

Captain Russell, the secretary, read a report showing that in all £120 had been forwarded by bank drafts and post office money orders payable in England to the crew of the s. s. Seraglio, the amount forwarded to each being equal to one month's wages. Besides this, a cheque for Rs. 100 had to be drawn on the 21st ult. to meet certain other payments mentioned in a list. The only person that remained to be relieved on the Seraglio list was Captain Wilson, to whom it was contemplated to forward £30. On the 7th ult. a cheque for Rs. 256 was drawn and forwarded to Mr. W. H. Walker, Shipping Master, for distribution among 23 of the native crew of the Copeland Isle. On the 16th ult. another cheque for Rs. 620 was drawn to meet certain other payments mentioned in a list, but of this Rs. 184-3-8 had been repaid into the bank. This amount, which is equal to one month's pay and Rs. 100 towards renewing his tool chest, was drawn to pay Mr. Kennedy, the carpenter of the Copeland Isle. But, unfortunately, Kennedy having been sent to the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, the money drawn to pay him had been repaid into the bank. No payments had been made on account of the Speke Hall out of this fund. The whereabouts of the families of the 41 unfortunate natives who went down in the Speke Hall were being inquired into by the chairman of the committee. These natives were believed to be inhabitants of small sea ports adjacent to Bombay; and the Collector of Ratnagherry would be able to help the committee in their researches. The owners and agents of the Speke Hall had been requested to obtain, for the guidance of the committee, particulars as to how the families of those who perished on the ill-fated ship were looked after and maintained. The crew of the Seraglio, to whom demand bank drafts or money orders were sent, had been separately written to on the subject, with a request to acknowledge receipt of the draft or money orders direct to Captain Morland, Port Officer, Bombay. Captain Russell, in conclusion, said that he was to leave Bombay to-day for England, and if the committee desired, he would make it his business to personally inquire into the matter and distribute the balance to the persons who may appear deserving of help.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Curwen, it was resolved to ask Captain Russell to be good enough, when he reached home, to make inquiries regarding the widows and children of the seamen in question, and the means they possessed.

The chairman moved, and Mr. Dickson seconded, that £50 be forwarded to Captain Wilson, late of the s.s. Seraglio.

Mr. Maclurcan was then appointed secretary in place of Captain Russell.

The chairman proposed a vote of thanks to Captain Russell for his labours in connection with this fund, which was unanimously agreed to. The proceedings then terminated.

THE BOMBAY SHOOTING CASE.

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—The extraordinary story telegraphed by our correspondent at Bombay should suffice to bring home to the Government and the military authorities a sense of the huge error committed by allowing soldiers, whether natives or Europeans, to have ball ammunition always at hand and within reach. They are hard to convince, having been able to regard with equanimity case after case of soldiers misusing the cartridges left in their care, either to put an end to their own existence or to murder some of their comrades, officers, or others. But outrages of this kind are becoming too common for even military red-tape to secure the retention of a mistaken, a most dangerous, and a quite unnecessary system much longer. Within the last week we have had a European soldier sent to jail for attempting to murder two of his comrades in Fort William—a native soldier hanged for shooting two of his native officers and attempting to shoot a European officer at Bangalore—and the murder of three people by another native soldier and suicide of the murderer at Bombay. In this last case, too, the danger to the public comes prominently forward. That it should be possible for a man to establish himself, as the Pathan sepoy of the 9th Native Infantry did at Bombay, in a secure position from which he could not be dislodged, with an unlimited supply of ammunition at his command, and to amuse himself, in defiance alike of his officers and the police, by blazing away promiscuously for several hours at all people who came within the range of his rifle, is a matter to suggest very serious condemnation of the obstinacy shown by the military authorities in disregarding the numerous appeals that have been made to them to change the present dangerous system of distributing ammunition. The special jury at the Calcutta Criminal Sessions the other day made a representation, which was heartily endorsed by the learned judge, condemning the system; and we may be certain that this tragedy at Bombay will result in a very decided expression of public opinion there. We trust that in the interests of public decency and the public safety, Lord Dufferin will take the matter in hand and insist upon the military authorities adopting some safer plan.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, August 2.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·737
Temperature of the Air	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	85
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—0)	5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·4
General Direction of Wind	WSW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	4·3
Fall of Rain	0·2
Total fall during month	0·14
" " year	27·08

* From midnight to midnight.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H Lee, B C S	Surg-Maj J G French, M D, B
Mr E O Walker, Telegraph Dep	Surg-Maj P Cullen,

in the interests of the force, at once institute a searching inquiry as to the truth or otherwise of those accusations.

Sir R. Cross.—With reference to this question, I observe that the charges are general and that no names are given. All I can say is that if any facts are stated and names given I shall feel it my duty to try to get to the bottom of the charges, and a most full inquiry will be made, because in the interests of the police themselves as well as of the public it is important that if such charges are unfounded they should be declared to be so.

Mr. C. Bentinck asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he was aware that the authorities of the City of London had instituted proceedings against certain persons for offering for sale obscene publications and for displaying obscene placards in the public streets; and whether these publications were numbers of the newspaper called the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and why similar steps had not been taken with regard to the vendors of the same publications and against the exhibitors of the same placards within the Metropolitan Police area.

Sir R. Cross.—With reference to the first question, I have to say that I am aware that some proceedings have been taken in the City of London against the newsvendors who were offering the *Pall Mall Gazette* for sale. In my opinion, if proceedings are to be taken at all it is not desirable to take such proceedings against the persons who sell the papers. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. Stuart asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether, considering the allegations made against the Metropolitan Police of collusion between them and Mrs. Jeffreys, he intended to take any notice of the conduct of the police in that matter; whether he intended to take any step to restore his pension to late Inspector Minahan, who was the means of bringing that scandal to light.

Sir R. Cross.—With regard to the first and second paragraphs of this question, they refer to matters dealt with by my predecessor in office, and no new facts have been brought before us, therefore I have taken no proceedings.

The Lord Mayor, next evening, asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he proposed to take any action against the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in regard to its recent articles.

Sir R. Cross.—The matter alluded to in the question is undoubtedly a grave one, and it has received the careful consideration of Her Majesty's Government. They have come to the conclusion that it would not be desirable to take proceedings against the editor or publisher of the paper. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Smith asked whether the Government would institute a searching inquiry, by means of a Royal Commission or otherwise, into the truth of the horrible statements of crime made by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and if they were found to be true would use every endeavour to bring the guilty parties to justice.

Sir R. Cross.—No one can sympathize more deeply than I do with my hon. friend in regard to the object which he has in view, and I can assure him that I will use every endeavour to find the guilty parties, if there are any, and to bring them to justice.

In printing a number of pulpit references the *Pall Mall Gazette* states:—Correspondence pours in upon us, expressing hearty approval of the revelations and promising the energetic support of the writers in the work of letting light into the dark places and cleansing the foul gutters of Modern Babylon. Hundreds of letters and post-cards support the verdict of the pulpits last Sunday on these revelations. In several cases no allusion was made to the subject in these services; but the information is added that special services on other topics had been already arranged for. The verdict of the Churches, in a word, has been given alike against the perpetrators of the iniquities which have been exposed and the conspirators of silence who have for too long abetted these criminals.

The *Standard* has an article on the subject from which we extract the following passages:—"We venture to say that no other capital in Europe would tolerate for an hour the existence of what was in the main thoroughfares of London at the present moment of men, women, and children, offering to men, women, and children copies of a newspaper containing the most offensive, highly coloured, and disgusting details connected with the lowest ways of a small section of the population. The "contents bills" of this newspaper were in themselves an outrage on public decency, to say nothing of the contents themselves; and it is a lamentable and extraordinary circumstance that neither the Home Secretary nor the Lord Mayor has the courage to deal with the nuisance. We cannot imagine that Sir William Hardman, with all his shortcomings, would have suffered London to be disgraced in this fashion, any more than he can imagine that Dr. Tait, with his sound sense and practical shrewdness, would have given his countenance, directly or indirectly, to such an outrage upon the morals of the people. It is no exaggeration to say that the Strand is at present absolutely impassable for our sisters and daughters, whilst a roaring trade is done at every street corner in literary garbage worse than the usual surreptitious wares of Holywell-street. It is as well established as any legal proposition of the sort can be, that the publication of obscene matter is an indictable misdemeanour, and that the test to be applied is whether the tendency of the matter published is to deprave and corrupt those whose minds are open to such immoral influences, and into whose hands the publication may fall. In other words, any publication may be punished on this ground if it is likely to put immoral ideas into the minds of those who read it, or to suggest or induce immoral acts. Judged by the test, can there be any doubt about the illegality of the literary garbage, the merits of which are proclaimed by brawling ruffians all day in the streets of London, in the most seductive language their vicious audacity can command? Are not nine-tenths of the lads and men who give their shillings and sixpences for a newspaper whose proper price is a penny actuated by purient curiosity of vicious desire? And does not every excursion train carry back well-thumbed copies into the country, to be exhibited as treasures of the rarest and choicest kind at the village inn,, or locked away with kindred works of art in the secret drawer? The law cannot be worth much if it cannot reach and punish such a trade as this. So far as ordinary people can judge from the flaunting posters, the roaring newsboys, the successive editions, the elaborate advertisements which characterize the sale of this sort of literature at the present day, the philanthropic crusade of the agitators has been worked on a strictly commercial basis. The profit thus made by denouncing vice is literally made out of the vices denounced, which in this way pay double toll—first to the ultra-vicious, and secondly to the ultra-moral part of the community. Gross evils, no doubt, exist in the dark places of the earth. Let them be extirpated, as far as possible, by all means; or, rather, by all legitimate means which do not themselves cause evils as great or even greater. The sewer that runs underground may need cleansing; but the zeal that makes a handsome profit by turning it into the street will hardly be appreciated. Such publications as those which to-day defile the streets, if they had been the work of disinterested enthusiasts, of single-hearted crusaders against sin, of philanthropic societies or individuals, might have borne a somewhat different stamp upon them. The gratuitous distribution in carefully selected quarters of pamphlets written to convey information, and not to sell, would have been a very different thing from the evil which affects London at the present day. The preparatory puff, the sensational poster, the republication in consecutive form—like the collection of offensive passages at the end of the school-boy editions of some classics—are all essentially characteristic of commercial journalism, and are all calculated to aggravate tenfold the evils which publication in almost any form would entail. The allegation of high moral motive used to cover such publication as this sounds almost as ridiculous as the profession of pure patriotism would be in the mouths of the energetic tradesmen who advertise themselves by presenting prizes to be competed for a Wimbledon. We claim a right for modest women to walk about the metropolis without having their eyes and ears shocked by a knowledge of evil being forced upon them against which they expect and deserve to be protected. And while we are ready to join with all right-thinking men in putting down vice by all legitimate means, we decline to admit that such a crusade is a legitimate subject for journalistic speculation, or a fitting tool for commercial advertisements."

To this attack the *Pall Mall Gazette* makes the following reply under the title "Filthy Lucre." To-day we have the first breach in the conspiracy of silence on the part of our London morning dailies, in the shape of a denunciation in the columns of the *Standard* of the publication and sale of the "Maiden Tribute." The gravamen of the charge brought against us by the *Standard* is that we have converted a crusade into a journalistic speculation, and are making profit out of our denunciation of vice. It is absolutely false. No one knows better than the editor of the *Standard* that on Monday week when we published the first of our articles the almost universal opinion of the profession was that we had destroyed our paper. It is over now, and we can speak frankly on matters but seldom brought before the public. But the simple truth is this. The proprietors of the *Pall Mall Gazette* knew well the risks involved in the publication of the revelations of our Secret Commission. They were advised by all experts—legal, journalistic, literary, and political—that the result of publishing the Report of our inquiry would be to destroy the paper. On the other hand, those more immediately concerned in the conduct of the paper, who, moreover, were certain as to the strict literal accuracy of all the revelations brought to light by the Secret Commission, could not regard it as consistent with their duty to the public to remain responsible for the conduct of a newspaper if they were not free to denounce the crimes which flourished unchecked on every hand. With a chivalry and generosity which we cannot too gratefully recognise we were allowed to discharge what we believed to be our imperative duty, at the risk of wrecking the paper. We did not wish to speak of these things, but when our contemporaries say that we went into this venture in order to make money out of it it is just as well to let the public known that we went into with blank ruin staring us in the face, under the compulsion of that stern sense of duty which alone could justify men in risking their reputation and their property. We have already stated that all the profits of the reprint—which is now selling, we are glad to say, in all parts of the United Kingdom by the hundred thousand—will be entirely devoted to the fund for the prosecution of investigation, prevention and rescue already begun by our Secret Commission. As to the profits on the exceptional sale of last week's papers, we should be only too happy to hand them over to the same fund if they existed. It is no doubt natural that the general public which bought up thousands of copies at prices varying from 3d. to 20s. each should imagine that we have reaped a golden harvest by last week's business. The fact is exactly the reverse. Of all the fancy prices charged for the *Pall Mall Gazette* last week we never fingered a farthing. Every copy issued from this office was sold at the usual rates—ninepence for a baker's dozen—and the rush that wrecked our windows and blocked Northumberland-street was due to the eagerness of the ordinary vendors of street wares to buy at ninepence a commodity which they could immediately afterwards retail at six shillings. When, therefore, people talk about the "profits," and "commercial speculation," and all the rest of the mean motives which men who judge others by themselves habitually impute to us, we have only to say that so far as the commercial department of the *Pall Mall Gazette* is concerned it is out of pocket by the enterprise which culminated in the publication of "The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon." If we had done it "for filthy lucre's sake" then we should have been fools and worse. There are plenty of journals published in London whose owners frankly confess that their object is solely commercial. They look upon their newspapers simply as a money producing machine, and their estimate of the commercial danger of touching the subject which we had to handle so freely is shown by their persistent silence. Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of the movement now started—and in the long run we do not believe that any newspaper is injured by daring to speak the truth without fear or favour in a good cause the net result up to the present moment, taking into account the expenses of investigation, and all the other expenditure incurred by the exceptional events of last week, has been a small but appreciable monetary loss. That is our answer to those who are asking us to hand over the enormous profits which we are supposed to have made last week. Up to this moment we have made no profit, only loss, and whatever profits may hereafter accrue we have devoted in advance to the work of investigation, prevention, and rescue, which our Secret Commission has begun, and which has now to pursue inquiries in a much wider field.

At a number of public meetings resolutions have been adopted thanking the *Pall Mall Gazette* for the publication of the revolutions. One of these was presided over by Mr. S. Morley, M.P., at Pince's Hall, Picadilly, in connection with the protection of young girls. In opening the proceedings, he said he attended the meeting as a father and as an Englishman. If Parliament, the Judges of England spoke out no Minister in the world could resist them. The Criminal Law Amendment Bill would in no sense meet the necessities of the case. That state of things was a scandal to a Christian nation. They would therefore need to speak out as the English people had never spoken out before, if their homes were to be kept sacred from the pollution of which they were complaining. The exposures made by the *Pall Mall Gazette* were patent to them all, and it was useless to find fault against class, but if his opinion were correct there was one law for the rich and another law for the poor in this matter. He hoped, especially in view of the general election, that the people would take care to pledge themselves on this subject, and that there would be no rest until the present abominations were cleared out of the way. Professor Stuart, M.P., proposed a vote of thanks to the proprietors of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and to those who co-operated with them, for their courageous efforts to expose the criminal side of the vice of London, and to awaken the public conscience on the subject. He held that the publication was amply justified if the abominations were true, and also contended that 16 was the lowest age at which to fix the protection of girls. Mrs. Josephine Butler seconded the resolution, and in doing so, announced that she had that day left London, where to take a tour in the northern provinces to induce the people to bring their influence to bear in this matter at the general election. The resolution was carried unanimously, both chairs, as Mrs. Logan, who was enthusiastically welcomed, came forward to propose a resolution in favour of strengthening the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, and of raising the age of protection to 17, but was so deeply moved that she was for some time unable to speak. At the close she knelt down and earnestly prayed that illumination might be given to those who governed, and that God would influence the wicked to better things or, if they would not be persuaded, would put them. Then, addressing, the meeting, Mrs. Booth said that in any legislation which they had, they must have no clauses that were capable of any second interpretation. They were to be the same as well as the sisters; they wanted to save the men as well as the women. She would never recognise two codes of morality, one for men and another for women. She had received a beautiful letter from the Queen, which she thought would please them with her, but she had forgotten it. Her Majesty's heart, thank God! beat in the right place over this question. Letters had also been received from Mr. Gladstone and Lord Shaftesbury. Mr. Stead, M.P., seconded the resolution, and said the recent disclosures were necessary, and therefore were right. A demand was made in the body of the hall that the age of consent should be made "18," and others cried out "21." It was agreed by a large majority that the resolution should be altered by the insertion of the word "18," and the resolution was then carried. In the course of the proceedings, Mrs. Booth announced a meeting to the Salvation Army for the rescue of young girls, Oxford-street and other neighbourhoods would be patrolled from 12 to 3. Sue appealed for assistance, and insisted that the rich, the class that those dreadful had brought about the present evils, should now give their money for rescue.

At a mass meeting held at Exeter-hall on July 16 under the auspices of the Salvation Army, for the purpose of impressing upon the Legislature the necessity of giving additional protection to young girls under the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, General Booth, who presided, read the following letter, which had been received by Mrs. Booth from the Queen, in reply to one pointing out the necessity for such protection:—"Balmoral Castle, June 6.—The Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe presents her compliments to Mrs. Booth, and is desired by the Queen to acknowledge Mrs. Booth's letter of the 3rd inst. and to say that Her Majesty, fully sympathizing with Mrs. Booth on the painful subject to which it refers, has already had communication thereon with a lady closely connected with the Queen, to whom Mrs. Booth's letter will be immediately forwarded." "What comes of it" is the heading given to a letter in the *St James Gazette* from a correspondent who says:—The good results of certain meetings held this week, which I somewhat doubted, were brought forcibly home to me last evening, when, with my wife and little daughter, I took a walk along the Embankment and arrived at the corner of Fleet-street, indulging on the way in a little dissipation at a pastry-cook's. Guess my astonishment when I found myself, at Fenchurch-street Station, touched on the arm by a detective officer, and my name and address asked for. I received the intimation that a Mr. Jones, barrister, of King's Bench-walk, Temple, had given orders to follow our movements from the Strand. In Mr. Jones's opinion there was something suspicious about my daughter, and he believe the child to be my property. Now, Mr. Editor, what could have caused this cute lawyer—all lawyers are 'cute, I believe—to act so stupidly, except that he was drunk with the "disclosures?" Surely it is hard that the sights of London can't be done in this mild form without subjecting harmless people to be stalked for miles by a police officer. And a pretty fool he must have felt when, after all his trouble he found the supposed wicked nobleman luring his prey to his ancestral abode to be no other than your obedient servant. The *Gazette* retorts:—Here is another story of the kind. Mr. Godfrey, of Canrobert-street, Bethnal-green, was walking with his daughter (aged thirteen) along the Hackney-road when a man named Bruley followed them and made signals to the child to stop. She took no tice, and Mr. Bruley came up and used abusive language. A crowd assembled, when Mr. Bruley roundly accused Mr. Godfrey of evil intentions. The crowd showed signs of excitement; and as a contemporary rather naively observes, "fortunately," had not Mr. Bruley in his zeal knocked Mr. Godfrey down and been arrested for it on the spot, "an innocent person might have been lynched." Mr. Bushby ordered Bruley to pay £5 compensation for the blow: and perhaps that enthusiast in the cause of morality will be more discreet in future. It is a serious thing that a respectable man may not be able to walk through the streets with his own daughter without being denounced as a "Minotaur," knocked down, and put in danger of being lynched. It is to be hoped that the police will keep a sharp look-out for such outrages, which threaten to become numerous.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE BUDGET.

The following letter has been written by Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Childers:—

1, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, July 16.

My dear Childers,—The financial experience of the present session is so full of importance and of warning to parties too eager in opposition, that although I am prevented from taking part in the debate of this evening, I wish to say a few words upon th subject. Although I consider that our indirect taxation still has, all circumstances considered, a rather unduly large proportion to our taxes upon property, it is an essential element in our system, and it seems most unwise for Parliament to weaken its hold upon that instrument. In the debate of June 8 we warned the Opposition, but in vain, that the motion aimed at us would strike a blow at indirect taxation. This result has been accomplished without delay; the whole of the new taxation proposed by the Tory Government is to be supplied by property, and the future force of this precedent supplied by Tory Government will not be inconsiderable. Further, my apprehension is that the effect must be very greatly aggravated by the gratuitous declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday, that the extreme limit of indirect taxation has been reached upon all great articles already taxed. He excepted tea; but such an exception in my view rather adds to than diminishes the mischief. I sincerely hope he may reconsider an opinion perhaps due to the haste and pressure consequent on accession to office. I make no doubt you will also express regret that the Budget will make an addition to the National Debt under circumstances which hardly warrant it.—Sincerely yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

THE ADMIRALTY AND THE WAR PREPARATIONS.

In the House of Lords, on July 14, Lord Northbrook, pursuant to notice, called attention to certain statements made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer relative to the administration of the late Board of Admiralty. In doing so he avowed that he was the only person responsible to Parliament in respect of the portion of the vote of credit expended by the late Board, and of the estimate of expenditure required by the preparations for war. That being so he was astonished that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not applied to him for information; but he had had no notice from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach of the attack he intended to make, and consequently it had been impossible for him to prepare any one in the other House to answer that attack. Whatever any unauthorized person might have represented to the Treasury, he never had authorized any statement to be made to the Department which would justify the charge made against him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that his department had spent a very large sum beyond that which it acknowledged having spent when Mr. Childers made his financial statement. It was the fact that in the beginning of May, when the prospects of assured peace seemed so good, he did represent to Mr. Childers that if peace were at once assured, he would be able to save out of the vote of credit on account of war preparations £130,000; but the former object was not accomplished; and when, at the beginning of June, Mr. Childers made his financial statement the liabilities in the Admiralty Department for war preparations stood at £350,000 beyond the sum which had been put down for them as an expenditure under the vote of credit. He was, however, even at that time, in hopes of saving some of those liabilities. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had also charged the late Board of Admiralty with having provided torpedo-boats without torpedoes; whereas the fact was that, although the boats in question were such as could be used as torpedo-boats they had not been intended for such use in a war between this country and Russia. He argued that what the Chancellor of the Exchequer had said with respect to the naval expenditure for service in the Soudan was as groundless as his other charges. He, as First Lord, might have made mistakes and have been too hasty in giving orders; but he held that the country would not have pardoned any one in that position if he had relaxed in his preparations during the month of May; and he was now ready to meet inquiry into his conduct by competent and impartial men who had not been connected with the late Government and were not connected with this. Having passed from the particular questions of the statements made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Northbrook proceeded to a defence of the general policy of the late Board of Admiralty, and concluded by moving for papers. Lord Harrowby disclaimed the intention of a personal attack on Lord Northbrook. The question the Government raised was whether the accounting arrangements of the Admiralty were efficient. The late Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a statement to the House of Commons, informed that House that of the vote of the credit a sum of £2,800,000 had been expended by the Admiralty, and when the present First Lord asked for information in his Department he was informed that the sum expended was £2,740,000; but on further inquiry he first found that £350,000 more had been expended, that sum rose to £700,000, and ultimately it was found that no less than £952,000 more than the £2,800,000 had been expended in the Department. In these circumstances the Chancellor of the Exchequer was justified in bringing the matter under the notice of the House of Commons as a grave one. The present Government thought that economy in the public service was essential, and there could be no economy without good accounts in the public departments. It was, therefore, their intention to institute an inquiry into this discrepancy between the actual expenditure by the late Board of Admiralty and the very much smaller sums represented to Mr. Childers and Lord George Hamilton as the amount which had been spent. The motion was agreed to.

ZANZIBAR AND THE RED SEA.

The following extract from a private letter written by Dr. Fischer on his return to Zanzibar, and dated June 8, is published by the *National Zeitung*:—"The political situation at Zanzibar has greatly changed since I was here last. Then Germany was well liked by the Sultan; now he hates it. It would have been easy for Gerard Rohlfs, on arrival in Zanzibar, to persuade the Sultan to place himself under German protection, since the acquisition of Usugara was then a secret. This is no longer the case, and the Sultan has thrown himself into the arms of the English. The English naval station for the prevention of the slave-trade has been removed, and slaves are again imported, although the Sultan has bound himself to prohibit it. The prices of slaves have accordingly sunk. Dr. Fischer, English Consul-General, is now not formerly feared and hated, is now all powerful. The members of the German East African Company are all leaving the coast. Dr. Jühlke has gone from Tagani to Kilimandjaro, two others from Lemsir to Masukoono. The Sultan has hoisted his flag and established military posts at Formosa Bay and other points on the coast. It is impossible to avoid a conflict, especially on account of Vitu; but the Sultan will have to yield in the long run. In Usugara nothing has been done, not even a house built. Count Pfeil's hut has been burned by Arabs." The papers also announce that Dr. Rohlfs has left Zanzibar.

The Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes a letter from a correspondent in Aden, dated June 15, in which the condition of the Red Sea ports is discussed at some length. He describes the English power on the coast as much too weak to keep the Somalis in order, and says that in consequence the substitution of English for Egyptian Government has proved the reverse of a benefit. He professes to have been a witness of bloody contests among the Somalis in the market places of Berbera and Bulhar, such as were never witnessed in the days of Egyptian rule. The state of affairs is still worse in the province of Harar, and on the caravan road to Ceyla, where the native tribes plunder the caravans almost daily. The writer thinks that the fertile district of Harar will probably in the long run fall to France, as England evidently wishes to retire, and it is too valuable to be given up to barbarism. He describes the condition of the Italian expedition as truly pitiable, and asserts that numerous deaths from sunstroke, dysentery, and fever occur daily among the soldiers at Massowah. The spirits of the soldiers are very low, and none of their former enthusiasm remains. All to wish escape from the unbearable climate.

Intelligence has been received at Berlin from Africa that there was no misunderstanding about the invasion of Usugara by the troops of the Sultan of Zanzibar. His soldiers entered German territory in May, whereupon Count Pfeil protested, and again hoisted the German flag. The troops of Zanzibar responded by hoisting the Sultan's flag. It is also stated that the German Vitu expedition actually came into active collision with the Sultan of Zanzibar's soldiers, and exchanged about eighty shots. The German East African Company has decided to appoint a permanent commercial and political agent at Zanzibar. It is announced that Herr Travers, of Canton, is to be the new German representative at Zanzibar.

ANNOYING THE WIFE OF AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

Before Mr. Partridge, on July 13, at the Westminster Police-court, Thomas Allen (twenty-eight), of clerical appearance, described as of no occupation and giving an address at Abbey Street, Bermondsey, was brought up charged with importuning and assaulting females in the streets. Mrs. Emily Collet, married, stated that her husband was now in India. On the evening of July 11 between eight and nine o'clock, witness was proceeding along St. George's Place, Knightsbridge, when she was accosted by the prisoner, who asked her if it was after eight o'clock. She replied that it was nearly nine o'clock. The prisoner then asked her if she knew the Alexandra Hotel. The witness replied in the negative, and told him to go about his business and not interfere with her. She did not wish to say anything to him. With that she crossed to the "refuge" in the middle of the road, and while waiting for a cab to pass prisoner (who had followed her) put his arm round her waist, and attempted with the other hand to raise her dress in a rude manner. A constable spoke to witness, and told her he had watched prisoner's behaviour. Police-constable Robinson, 489 B, deposed that he was specially told off to watch the beggars at Hyde Park Corner. On July 11 witness was in plain clothes, and noticed the prisoner, who accosted nearly every female who passed. In some cases he pushed himself in between ladies in a rude manner, and touched them on the arms and shoulders. Witness told Police-constable 232 B, who was on fixed point duty, to watch the prisoner's movements. The witness noticed the prisoner accost between twenty and thirty females. Police-constable 232 B said he was on duty at Hyde Park Corner, when his attention was called to prisoner by the last witness. He at first thought he was begging, but subsequently saw him stop females and engage them in conversation. Witness went over to him. Prisoner said he should remain where he was as long as he chose. He went away, but returned in about a quarter of an hour. Witness subsequently saw him accost complainant, and took him into custody. He corroborated the evidence given by Police-constable Robinson as to the manner in which the prisoner accosted the females, and the offensive language he addressed to them. In reply to the magistrate, Police-constable Robinson said when he told complainant what he had witnessed she consented to charge him. Prisoner had been drinking, but knew what he was doing. Mr. Partridge: Is anything known of him? The constable replied that he had seen the prisoner before, and knew him as a loafer round the neighbourhood in question. Mr. Partridge: What have you to say to such conduct as this? Prisoner expressed his regret, and apologised to the complainant for what he had done. He had been drinking, and if what the constables had said was true he must have entirely forgotten himself. Mr. Partridge: What do you do for your living? Prisoner: I have been working in Covent Garden Market. Police-constable Robinson, recalled, said prisoner had given an address, but he had not time to make inquiries. Mr. Partridge (to the prisoner): You have behaved in a scandalous manner. I have no doubt as to the assault and the evidence of the constables. You are committed for two months, with hard labour. The prisoner, who appeared astonished, was then removed to the cells. Mr. Partridge recalled the complainant and told her the public ought to be very much obliged to her for coming forward as she had done. He had no doubt it was very disagreeable for her to have to appear at the court, but she had done her duty in appearing. The complainant said what she had done was in the interest of her fellow-women, who were exposed to such treatment by men like the prisoner.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.

In the Court of Appeal on the 13th ult., before the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Baggallay, and Lord Justice Fry, an appeal was heard in which a point was raised as to the liability of past shareholders in the winding-up of the Oriental Bank. The appellants were three gentlemen named Greig, who had transferred their shares six months before the bank stopped payment. The Bank was an unregistered company incorporated by a charter, on the terms of which the arguments on appeal turned. The first point taken was that the liability of the appellants did not exceed the amount, if any, of the capital remaining unpaid on their shares at the date of the winding-up. This point was, however, abandoned on an intimation by their lordships that the point was precluded by the decision of the other division of the Court of Appeal in Harta's case decided in February last. The next point was that the appellants were only liable for such debts as existed at the date of the transfers. By the charter it was declared that on the winding-up of the affairs of the Corporation all and every the proprietors for the time being of any share should be liable to contribute to the payment of the debts and liabilities of the Corporation to the extent of twice the amount of their subscribed shares; and further, that in all cases of transfer of shares in the Corporation stock, the responsibility of the original holder of the transferred shares should continue for six months after the date of the transfer. The last point was that the appellants were not liable at all until the shareholders existing at the time of the winding-up had been exhausted, by analogy to the proceedings under the Companies Acts and to the law of partnership. Mr. Justice Chitty had decided in a similar case that the past shareholder was liable for so much as his transferee had failed to pay, and in the present case he followed that decision.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal without calling upon the respondent's counsel, being of opinion that according to the words of the charter the measure of liability of the transferor and transferee would be the same in the event of the Corporation being wound up, and that as the liability of the transferor was to continue for six months after the transfer, then if the transferee could not pay the transferor would be liable.

INSPECTION OF THE CAMEL CORPS BY THE QUEEN.

The Queen inspected the heavy camel corps at Osborne on Wednesday on its return from the Soudan; the corps having arrived at Cowes on Tuesday evening on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ship Australia. In the morning three gun-boats from Portsmouth conveyed the corps to the Trinity Wharf, where the band of the 93rd (Argyll and Sutherland) Highlanders received them with "Home, sweet Home," and the bystanders cheered lustily. As the troops, which numbered 32 officers and 557 non-commissioned officers and men, marched in the direction of Osborne, the band played "After the battle of many years," and the "British Grenadiers." Arriving on the royal grounds in front of the house the soldiers were drawn up in review order, and received by the Queen with a royal salute, the band playing the National Anthem. Her Majesty was accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught walked to the front ranks of the soldiers, and inspected the men, the latter all the time playing a Caledonian slow march. On returning to the saluting-point three cheers were given for the Queen, when her Majesty addressed a few words of welcome to the troops. She said:—"I am very glad to see you here, and welcome you all back to England. I thank you for all that you have done." Colonel the Honourable E. Boscawen, of the 2nd Coldstream Guards, who commanded, replied:—"May it please your Majesty, in the name of the camel corps I beg to thank your Majesty for the honour you have done us in ordering us up here." The Queen then invited the officers to her presence, and shook hands with them, making some complimentary remarks to the officers in command. The troops then gave three ringing cheers for her Majesty, holding up their helmets on the points of their bayonets. The royal party then retired, the Queen accompanied by the Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, driving out by a private gate into the high-road, and taking up a position outside the chief entrance and area of the crowd of spectators, in order to again inspect the corps on the march. There was more saluting and another outburst of cheers, after which the troops marched back to East Cowes, and were taken back to the Australia, the journey to Portsmouth being resumed. The scene as the gun-boats steamed from the Trinity Wharf was very exciting, the troops being greeted with cheering from the spectators lining both sides of the river and the yachts and vessels crowding Cowes roadstead, the band ashore playing "Auld Lang Syne."

The Camel Corps, with the exception of the Royal Marine contingent, left Portsmouth shortly after nine on Thursday morning in a special train for London amid hearty cheering. It was shortly after half-past eleven when the train steamed into the station at Waterloo. Long before that hour large crowds of people had begun to assemble in the neighbourhood, and every approach to the station was lined by people. On the arrival-platform itself there was a numerous muster of friends of the officers and men. The troops were drawn up, and the bands of the Coldstream Guards and Royal Horse Guards Blue, as well as the pipers of the Scots Guards. Among those present on the platform to receive the returning warriors were Lieut.-Gen. Sir Gerald Graham, General Marshall, General Fraser, General Lord Mark Kerr, Lord Waldegrave, Colonel Moncrieff, Earl Brownlow, Captain Crutchley (who lost a leg during the campaign), and Captain Kincaid-Smith, Brigade-Major of the Guards. Inside and outside the station the men experienced a most enthusiastic reception, and the cheering continued throughout the march to the Wellington Barracks. Here they were received by the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Teck, Mr. W. H. Smith, Lord Northbrook, Lord Strathnairn, Sir A. Alison, Sir A. Herbert, General Gipps, and Colonel Ellis, besides some 3,000 friends who had passed from the Horse Guards. The Duke of Cambridge carefully inspected the ranks, and then shook hands with Colonel Boscawen, commanding, and Colonel the Honourable R. Talbot, the senior captain, who had marched the troops past in fours. The Duke having had the men formed into column then addressed them. He welcomed them back to England. He said he had heard with pride of their gallant actions in the Nile expedition. Their bravery and discipline in their ever memorable march across the desert to the Nile from Korti did honour to the whole service and the nation. They had been received that day by the cheers of the public, and those cheers were the voice of the nation. The men then piled arms and there was a rush of fellow-soldiers and friends to greet them, the Duke remaining on the ground until the men had been dismissed to dinner.

STORMY SCENE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

There was a stormy "scene" in the French Chamber during the discussion of the Budget. The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says:—One of the most respected members of the House, Baron de Mackau, who belongs to the Right, but cannot be considered in any degree a fanatic, called attention to the accumulated deficits of the last five years, which, he pointed out, went on increasing at a more rapid ratio than the Budget itself. He warned the majority that the people would hold them responsible for squandering the resources of the country in a variety of party jobs, the running up of palatial buildings for primary schools in districts where the natives lived in hovels, the ruinous Tongking expedition, the creation of offices to provide the friends and relatives of the ruling party with means of existence, and the scandalous endowment of rioters. This was an obvious reference to the fund created to indemnify the "patriots" who were held to have suffered from their participation in the resistance to the *Coup d'Etat* in 1851, and was resented accordingly. Hardly were the words "La dotation de l'emeute" out of the speaker's mouth than there arose a tempest from the benches of the Left. Honourable members rushed from their seats and clustered in the open space in front of the tribune, shouting, screaming, gesticulating, and shaking their fists at M. de Mackau. M. Spuller who occupied the chair, rang his bell vigorously; but nothing could be heard above the din. When a lull occurred, M. Spuller called upon the speaker, who stood out the storm with the composure of an old sailor, to withdraw the word "*emeute*." M. de Mackau denied that he had been guilty of any impropriety, and intimated that he would not withdraw anything he had said. He attempted to go on with his speech; but the hammering of desks and the shouting rendered him quite inaudible, and, gathering up his papers, he shrugged his shoulders, left the tribune, and resumed his seat, where he was surrounded by his friends who ostentatiously shook hands with him. The President then called him to order, and declared that the incident was closed. But the irrepressible M. Madier de Montjau paid no heed to the cloture, and proceeded to attack the *Coup d'Etat*, and eulogize those who had resisted it, which naturally led to a repetition of the tumult. In the course of the uproar, M. Jolibois was called to order. M. Jolibois, who was for ten years Secretary to the Imperial Council of State, held his ground. He maintained that, whatever the origin of the Empire, it had been absolved by universal suffrage, and that the Republic had no such sanction. (Uproar.) They never dared to submit it to the test of a popular vote; they dared not do it now. (Fearful tumult.) M. Lockroy protested against this scandalous attempt at rehabilitating the Empire. (Applause from the Left; uproar on the Right.) M. Jolibois complained that the President did not protect him. (Cries of "Oh oh," and applause from the Right.) The President, M. Spuller, said he might not be perfect in his duties as President, but he would never fail in his duty as a citizen and a Republican, and his conscience commanded him to stigmatise the crime of December. (Applause.) M. Jolibois, leaving the tribune: "Such words are not worthy of the President of this House. They are meant to win back the electors who are turning their backs upon him." (Tremendous noise.) M. Spuller once more called M. Jolibois to order, with inscription in the minutes—a formality which mulcts him of a fortnight's pay. The sitting was adjourned; but not before M. Germain, a great authority on finance, had put on record the appalling fact that the deficit of the Budget of the present year was not less than 650,000,000 fr., or £26,000,000 sterling.

ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST MR. LABOUCHERE.

The case of Klambrowski v. Labouchere was tried at the Maidstone assizes. It was an action by the vicar of Four Elms, near Edenbridge, against Mr. Labouchere, M. P., to recover damages for a libel published in *Truth* on the 7th of Feoruary. The defendant pleaded that the article complained of was a fair comment upon a matter of interest to the public. The plaintiff, although of Polish origin, was born in England, and he had for twenty years been a clerk in holy orders. For many years he had taken an interest in the condition of the gypsy children and van children travelling about the country. On the 7th of February he wrote a letter to a newspaper, in which he adverted to the fact that there were at least thirty thousand gypsy and van children going about the country in a condition little better than that of heathens; and he suggested that if gypsies and other persons travelling about the country in a similar manner took no steps to procure a fixed abode, their children should be taken away from them, educated, and reclaimed from their vagabond mode of life. An article appeared in *Truth* a few days after the publication of this letter, and it represented the plaintiff as having a special hatred against the gypsy travelling population. It also suggested that the plaintiff was a Jew, which accounted for his hatred to gypsy children. It concluded by the expression, "for real, downright cruelty, commend me to a priest in holy orders." The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff —damages £50. Upon the application of the defendant's counsel, the judge granted a stay of execution for fourteen days.

AMUSING BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

A breach of promise case, "Bailey v. Llewellyn," was concluded at Monmouth Assizes on July 15. Mr. Jelf, Q.C., and Mr. Phillips appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P., for the defendant. The plaintiff was Miss Louisa Bailey, aged twenty-five, the daughter of an engineer, and the defendant, who also was an engineer and a contractor on a large scale, was admitted to have an income of 500*l.* per annum. The acquaintance commenced in March, 1882, in a railway carriage, and continued up to last January, when the plaintiff saw the defendant with another young lady, and consequently brought this action. There was a mass of correspondence—105 letters in all—but although the defendant had been an ardent lover, often nursing the plaintiff on his knee and kissing and "mothering" her, a single allusion to marriage, love, affection, or even the Christian name of either of the parties in any letter. The defendant had said that his father had told him never to commit himself on paper, but to write to a woman as he would to a man. Because he said his family were against the match he asked the plaintiff to write in equally distant terms. The defendant had also kept a diary of all his doings with the plaintiff, and copies of his letters. The defence was that there had been no promise, and that the defendant had only kept company with the plaintiff to find out if they would like each other enough to become engaged. The jury awarded the plaintiff 1,200*l.* damages.

THE WILL OF THE LATE EARL CAIRNS.

The will of the late Earl Cairns has been proved, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £148,000. The testator leaves to his wife his horses, carriages, harness, linen, china, glass, wines, and consumable stores, £1,000, and such of his furniture and books, to the value of £1,000, as she shall choose; one of his residences—5, Cromwell-houses, or indifferue—as she may select, with such of the furniture and effects therein as she shall not be entitled to absolutely, for life; and he makes up her income, with what she is entitled to under settlement, to £4,500 per annum. He also leaves his plate to his wife for life and then to go with his settled property. To his daughter, Mrs. Lilias Charlotte Sherbrooke, he bequeaths £2,000, and at the death of his wife £5,000, upon trust, for her children, in addition to the money settled upon her at her marriage; the portions of his younger daughter and of his three younger sons, with what they are entitled to under settlement, are made up to £2,000 each, and he vests the trust for them, on the death of his wife, a further sum of £5,000 if they attain twenty-five. Provision is also made for annual allowances to his younger children during his wife's lifetime. The residue of his real and personal estate is directed to be laid out in the purchase of freehold or copyhold property in England or Wales, to be held upon such trusts as his wife shall appoint, and, subject thereto, he settles the same on his eldest son, Arthur William (now Earl Cairns), for life, with rem

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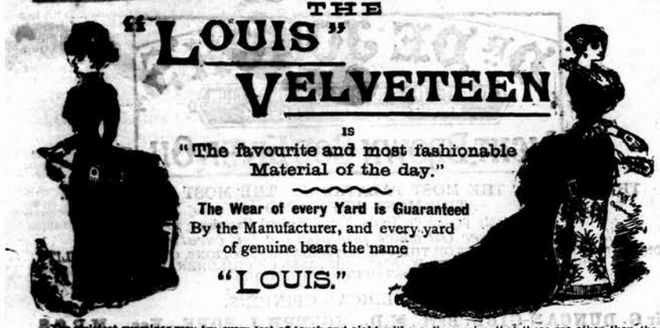

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Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Anchor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Campagnie Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revligunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *viâ* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Aurungabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapooree.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals.
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattywar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee Nandair, Schiss a comings of a ditties of the price. derabad to *viâ* Bezoara. Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Punjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasauli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
PASSENGER SERVICE, SIMLA AND UMBALLA.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES.
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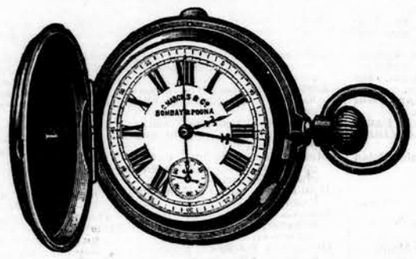

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